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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Britain Adds Many War Planes

Europe Has Grim Anniversary

America Is Torn by Strikes

London Has No Goods for Debts

France Doubts Its Diplomacy

Bermuda Yacht Race Sets Mark

BRITAIN, which warned the nations that if its disarmament pleas failed it would expand its arms, carries out its threat. Lord Londonderry, Secretary of State for Air, informs the Commons that the Government abandons all hope of disarmament and will proceed at once to enlarge its air fleet. Stanley Baldwin said in March such expansion, if it came, would leave Britain no longer in an inferior position to any country within striking distance of its shores. Thus, its equipment of 850 fighting planes may be increased to equal the 1500 of Russia and the 1650 first-line planes of France. The costly expansion is expected to be gradual. This announcement of a great peace power adding to its arms is not a happy one for the world. Other nations will feel driven by it—The old rule of force shouts that it is still superior to the reasoning faculties of men.

¶ Europe notes grimly that Britain's announcement of expanding arms is on the fifteenth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Versailles. It is also on the twentieth anniversary of the Sarajevo assassination that started the World War. Germany observes the treaty anniversary by putting public buildings in mourning and flying flags at half-mast. In Austria the double anniversary is marked by widespread bombings of railroads and industrial plants. Rebellion and war grow out of hatred and suspicion and both of these grow out of fear—How much disaster must men suffer before they turn and come resolutely to grips with fear?

¶ The United States finds itself torn by strikes and riots springing out of them. In Milwaukee, where electric railway and light company employees are striking, police drive many hundreds to cover with tear gas and clubs, with several injured. Harriman (Tenn.) strikers manhandle a union official, blaming the union for suspension of their jobs in the hosiery mills. Violence continues in the Pacific coast strike of 27,000 longshoremen, but the federal settlement efforts are progressing. Union leaders say there will be no steel strike. Agreement is reached with the 3500 workers of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company. Strikes are war in the industrial world—Less fear, more brotherhood would prevent them.

¶ The British Government rejects the American suggestion that its $4,000,000,000 debt to the United States might be paid in goods. The note to Washington argues that this would upset trade conditions unless the goods supplied were above present imports. The inference is that Britain will do nothing until some agreement on scaling down the debt total to an agreed figure. Meanwhile, Britain asks Germany for goods on debts owed and Berlin takes the same defensive stand that London does with Washington. London threatens strong measures by July 1—Debts are two-sided things with sides that don't look the least alike.

¶ Paris expresses mixed feelings as Foreign Minister Barthou returns from "the spectacular triumph of French diplomacy in eastern Europe." Some acclaim him for the alliance with Roumania, but many deplore his announcement in Bucharest that France will defend any encroachment on Roumanian soil. It is pointed out that this makes not the Rhine, but the Dniester the frontier of France and pledges it to the defense of quarrels in the Balkans—Diplomacy, as many Parisians suggest, appears to have overplayed itself.

¶ Americans follow with interest three cases in which the force of the law as well as the defendant seemed to be on trial. In New York, Joseph W. Harriman, convicted former bank president, is sentenced to 4½ years' imprisonment. In Dedham, Mass., Mrs. Norma Millen is found guilty as an accessory in the bank robberies and murders for which her husband and two others have been convicted, and faces long imprisonment. In North Dakota, Gov. William Langer, convicted of misusing federal relief funds, appears to have won renomination in a primary, but he may be disqualified—The people are watching judges and juries to see what has been wrong.

¶ Bermuda sees the annual handicap race for sailboats from New London, Conn., to Hamilton set a new record. Vadim S. Makaroff in his big ketch Vamarie covers the 650 miles in 74 hours, 33 minutes and 27 seconds, this being 13 hours better than the best previous time. However, time allowance may give the Class A winning honor to R. J. Schaefer's Edlu. This big yearly event puts the racing season into high swing. All eyes turn now toward the great race between Britain and America for the America's cup—It is wholesome that a puff of wind on a white sail can lift the world onto its excited toes.

Tells Britain's Plan

Marquis of Londonderry

Secretary for Air Explains Grounds for British Action

Half-Staff Flags Fly in Germany For 'Unjust Peace'

Newspapers Decry Treaty and Say It Has No Binding Value

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, June 28—Today is the fifteenth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Versailles and is being commemorated throughout Germany by flags flying at half staff and press articles condemning the injustice of the "peace which was no peace."

Foreigners who may still imagine that the Versailles Treaty has any moral, binding value for the German people should read today's newspaper comments upon that event.

"The German national revolution," one paper comments, "has shaken off every direct or indirect joint guarantee for Versailles . . . . That peace was for us immoral and binds us only in the deed, not morally. The only binding instrument is the preliminary peace treaty of Nov. 5, 1918, which we voluntarily recognized and signed, and of which the Lansing note is an expression, and the sense of which was formulated in President Wilson's fourteen points."

Changes Needed

The work of Versailles should be re-examined today so as to bring something new and better out of it, the Frankfuerter Zeitung comments.

Similarly the Federation of German Societies, in its manifesto of today's anniversary, demands peace on the basis of honor and equality status, and granting of such weapons of defense as become nations of Germany's size and importance.

Meanwhile, Dr. Alfred Rosenberg in a broadcast to German youth yesterday was declaring that against present-day Germany there fights on all sides an outworn world.

Germany today stands in the middle not only of a hard political conflict, but also of a tremendous moral struggle, with the end of June, when the National Socialist campaign against carpers and critics terminates and Storm Troopers will be granted one month's holiday. The anticriticism campaign, which was organized by Dr. Goebbels, will by Saturday next have run its allotted two months' course. Many public meetings have been addressed throughout Germany, but it would be a great claim to say the campaign had done much to silence critics.

Started von Papen

In fact, by giving Vice Chancellor von Papen a loophole through which to insert his own ideas of criticism, it ventilated much so-called reactionary opinion now commonly heard here. National Socialist speeches throughout the campaign have emphasized the fact that only National Socialists have the right to criticize events in Germany today.

Germany will take on a different outward appearance in July when the masses of Brown Shirts now seen everywhere will be replaced by civilian clothes for one month at least. This interval from marching and drilling has given much cause for rumors in many circles, some seeing in this fact and in the six-weeks vacation for Captain Roehm, Chancellor Hitler's chief of staff, portents of important future changes for the Storm Trooper organization.

Secret Police Arrest Vice-Chancellor's Aide

BERLIN, June 28 (AP)—The arrest by German secret police of Herr Edgar Jung, the publicist who assembled material for Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen's Marburg speech, was revealed last night.

Herr Jung was arrested Tuesday morning at his apartment, where before accompanying secret agents he requested to be allowed to go to the bathroom of his quarters, and wrote "Secret police" on the wall.

The feeling in political circles was that radicals of the National Socialist Party, stirred to action by the Vice-Chancellor's statements of June 17, had seized one of his collaborators, not daring to touch Herr von Papen himself.

Herr Jung had been advised to leave Berlin after seeing what a stir Herr von Papen's address had caused, but after several days he returned.

British to Build Aerial Defenses As Accord Fails

But Londonderry Rejects Demand for Haste in Increasing Forces

Heeds Public Opinion

Government Declines to Yield to Alarmist Views on Threat of War

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 28—Measures for the expansion of Britain's air forces, which were contemplated as a possible contingency when Mr. Stanley Baldwin stated the Government's policy on this question three months ago, are today being put into actual operation.

This is the interpretation placed here upon an announcement made in the House of Lords yesterday by the Marquis of Londonderry, president of the Air Council. Mr. Baldwin in the House of Commons on March 8 said if international disarmament negotiations broke down the British Government would see to it that in air strength and air power the United Kingdom would "no longer be in a position inferior to any country within striking distance of our shores."

Lord Londonderry has now announced that this situation has arisen. "We can no longer hope," he said, "that an international convention will solve problems which agitate the whole of Europe. His Majesty's Government have therefore decided they can no longer delay the steps necessary to provide adequately for the air defense of these shores."

Avoidance of Haste

Lord Londonderry indicated that there is, nevertheless, to be no rushing to extremes. Indeed so slow and cautious is the procedure to be adopted as to have disappointed the expectation in Conservative circles, where more immediate action has been called for.

The scheme proposed is to be one of "coöperation, understanding and conformity" with the independent nations of the British Commonwealth. But arrangements for holding an imperial defense conference in London for this purpose have not yet materialized.

The Government's scheme for the establishment of a network of flying stations throughout the Empire also remains uncertain, while the scale of additions to be made to actual British air squadrons has not yet been announced.

Indeed, Lord Londonderry has entirely discouraged the idea prevalent in some circles here that the British Air Force should be doubled immediately.

Public Opinion Regarded

The British Government, for technical and financial reasons, Lord Londonderry said, was unwilling to expand air forces at a rate which would be required if war had already been declared. It must also, he added, take public opinion into account.

Announcement of supplementary estimates to carry out the British Government's new policy is expected shortly. Meanwhile it is generally recognized that a new phase in Britain's air policy has begun. Very little attention, however, is being paid to alarmist suggestions circulated by big air force interests.

Some indication that the British Government proposes to act only on a modest scale is seen in the fact that the new official grant to British gliding clubs just announced amounts only to £5000 annually.

Union Heads Claim Inability to Stop Wool Textile Strike

A strike in the woolen and worsted branch of the textile industry loomed more threateningly today as officials of the United Textile Workers declared their inability to do anything to halt it short of a settlement. More than 75,000 workers, mostly in New England, would be affected.

Mr. Joseph Sylvia, general organizer for the woolen and worsted division of the U. T. W., yesterday in Washington declared he saw no possible chance of averting the walkout scheduled for Monday. The workers, he stated, voted through their locals to go on strike on the designated date. Their grievances, he said, must be met by a settlement or the strike will go on.

Mr. William J. Dunlap, president of the woolen workers' organization, said that the matter is out of his hands. He could, he said, make no substantial compromise, for he was acting solely as the agent of men who had already decided on what they would accept.

Mr. George N. Houston, Division Administrator under the NRA codes, said yesterday that his talk with labor leaders had shown him that alleged abuses of the stretch-out system were the chief complaints.

U. S. to Send Delegates

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—The United States has accepted an invitation from the Swiss Government to be represented at the third international conference on public instruction at Geneva, July 16. One of four American delegates will be Dr. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary of the American Schools Citizenship League, Boston.

Single Men on City Relief Cut

Norfolk Colonists Ride Away

Harvard Rioters Appeal Fines

Police Patrolmen Go Back to School to Learn Radio —Household Helpers Hunted, Jobs Waiting— Pine Tree Limited Cooled Off

The Boston Day

Single men out of work need more of a sense of personal responsibility, Boston welfare officials feel. Mr. John C. L. Dowling, director, yesterday ordered a big slash in single-men allotments, said any possible saving to the city is "secondary."

The order drops single men living with relatives off relief rolls and cuts those living alone to a weekly $2 meal ticket and a boarding-house bed. Previously unmarried men living with relatives received $2 a week, those living alone got $4.

The plan saves the city $100,000, says Mr. Dowling, and helps jobless single men realize their responsibility in carrying their share of the burden.

Councilman Robert Gardiner Wilson Jr. doesn't like this "outlawing of the single man." It is "unfair," he insists.

Councilman Henry Selvitella, self-appointed Dowling criticizer, says he will ask the Mayor to ask Mr. Dowling to resign.

* * *

Patches Wait

The city was sure yesterday it had saved $21,000 by attracting low bids for patch paving. Today it isn't so sure. The firm which put in the low bid of $1.25 a square yard finds that maybe it can't have the use of a very necessary asphalt cooking plant. When James S. Pierce entered his bid he thought he had arrangements all made. Now he is having difficulties about the plant, out in Somerville, one of the few in the city. The second bid of $1.44 was by the Central Construction Company, which has its own plant.

* * *

A Good Listener

The Mayor was practicing with his shears this morning, for tomorrow he snips the tape at the opening of the East Boston Vehicular Tunnel. In walked a delegation. They wanted the new tunnel named for its chief engineer, the late Ernest Roger Springer. The same delegation recently asked the Legislature to do the same thing. The Legislature "passed the buck" to the Mayor.

The Mayor today listened, said he would be glad to listen to any suggestions. But that's all he did today.

Prisons

Expected Escape

"We have been expecting something of this kind for some time. . . ."

Mr. Maurice N. Winslow, acting superintendent of the Norfolk Prison Colony, thus greeted news yesterday of the escape of two inmates. Mr. Winslow explained that the prison is surrounded by CWA construction workers and that "they have made it difficult for us to watch outside prisoners."

The escaped men drove un-

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Responsibility For World Peace Placed on Schools

But Key Found Ineffective by Lack of Program, Dr. Wilson Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 28—The public school holds one of the most important and significant keys to world peace, yet its effectiveness as a medium for promotion of amicable international relations is virtually negligible, Dr. Howard E. Wilson, assistant professor of education at Harvard University, declared in an address here today.

"There is considerable evidence," Dr. Wilson asserted, "that one of the weakest spots in our education for citizenship lies in the realm of what we teach about international affairs."

The Harvard educator spoke to a session of the third annual New England Institute of International Relations, gathering here in a 10-day school with a varied group of students in attendance from all parts of New England, California, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and several foreign countries.

Dr. Wilson bore out his statement of the lack of any real program of international affairs education in the public schools of the country by presenting facts of a survey recently worked out by the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

Test By Definitions

The test, designed to measure pupils' understanding of the terms and phrases commonly used in newspapers, magazines and textbooks, accounts of international matters contained a series of definitions, both true and false of such terms as treaty, belligerent, national isolation, diplomacy, embargo, envoy, consul, imperialism, ambassador, etc.

Pupils, he continued, were asked to identify the best definition for each term. Last month, the test was given to about 400 high school pupils in Greater Boston. Not a single student knew all of the 50 terms used in the test. The highest score made was 39. The average score was 25. This meant, Dr. Wilson pointed out, that the average Boston high school pupil knew the meaning of less than half the terms used.

A considerable percentage of third-year students in one school group thought the term mandate referred to a territory ruled over by a mandarin, he reported. Only a third of the pupils knew what an embargo is. To half of them, the phrase "world power" referred to a state which had joined the League of Nations. Diplomacy was considered by about 10 per cent of the pupils to refer to "the tricky proposals of foreign representatives."

Ignorance of Armistice

Less than half these pupils, all of whom have celebrated Armistice Day every November since they began to go to school, knew the meaning of the term armistice. Dr. Wilson revealed.

"This test of terms," he continued, "may not be conclusive evidence, but there is much additional material to indicate that school treatment of international affairs is, to say the least, inadequate."

He said that in a recent Lafayette College test to measure the information about the attitudes toward Canada of 1500 school children, "the ignorance of our neighbor to the north was phenomenal."

Other tests given recently in

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Hostile Fleet? Italy Says Just Delayed Cable

Durazzo 'Demonstration' Explained as Usual Maneuvers

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, June 28—The affair of the Italian naval "demonstration" off the Albanian port of Durazzo, to which certain newspapers gave much prominence early in the week, turns out on investigation to have been nothing more than an affair of an undelivered telegram.

The Italian fleet, it is authoritatively explained, had been carrying out the usual exercises in the Adriatic, in the normal course of which it paid a visit to Durazzo. For some unexplained—but one is assured quite innocent—reason a telegram from the Italian Ministry of Marine at Rome to the Italian Minister at Tirana telling him of the impending visit had not arrived till the fleet actually had anchored off Durazzo.

Consternation of the Albanian authorities at the fleet's unheralded arrival was only equaled by the surprise felt by the fleet itself at being treated as an emblem of hostility.

The mistake has now been explained to the relief of both parties.

Relations between the two countries has not been of the best lately, owing to Albania's efforts to break away from the position of dependence on Italy, established by the Treaty of Tirana in 1925. But it is emphasized here that the attempted effort abroad, (chiefly it appears in France), to elevate Saturday's naval occasion off Durazzo into a diplomatic incident, are unusually wide of the mark.

Mackenzie King Hits Natural Products Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Charges that the natural products marketing bill, now before the House of Commons, was only one cog in a machine whereby empire trade in natural products could be brought under the control of a central unit in London, were aired by Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Opposition leader and former Premier, during discussion of the bill in committee. Mr. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture, dismissed the charges as the product of a "vivid imagination."

Mr. Mackenzie King was discussing a clause in the bill which would empower the marketing board, or the federal cabinet, to restrict imports and exports and license exporters.

He suggested that the impending visit of Mr. Stanley Bruce, former Premier of Australia, to this country, might be connected with the scheme which he suspected.

Lopez Wins Great Victory

BOGOTA, Colombia, June 28 (By U. P.)—If Señor Alfonso Lopez, now visiting in the United States, had any doubt that he would become President of Colombia Aug. 7, it was removed yesterday when the Grand Electoral Council concluded its examination of the February election totals. Señor Lopez obtained 919,368 votes against 1967 Communist and 1000 for the Conservatives. Conservative members of the Council failed to appear today.

Britain Closes Door to Talks On War Debts

Washington Not Surprised by Action—Onus Put on London's Shoulders

Atmosphere Cleared

British Stress Amount to Be Paid, Not Method—Reject Goods and Services

The door to any immediate discussion of Britain's war debt to the United States is apparently closed by London's note.

Briefly, Britain rejects payment in goods or services as impractical and endangering present trade. The London Government indicates that it is mainly interested in how much must be paid rather than in the method of meeting the obligations.

The general feeling in Washington is that the atmosphere has been clarified and while the State Department refuses comment, other sources find the Administration cleared of blame for the debt impasse and the onus placed squarely on the shoulders of Britain.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 28—Swift on the heels of publication of a British note generally interpreted as closing the door to further war debt discussions—at least until the United States is prepared to scale them down materially—an important Administration official today viewed the consequences of the British action as a boon in disguise to the American taxpayer.

Simultaneously, a second high official frankly took the position that foreign debts to this country could be liquidated only by payment in goods or services.

While the State Department hastily insisted that these expressions of opinion did not represent an official Administration view, the fact was evident that the British note—no matter how blunt and uncompromising—did not cause even surprise or disappointment in most quarters.

Feeling of Relief

On the contrary, it was recognized that in many respects it had served to clarify the atmosphere, while there are a good many officials who privately—if not publicly—welcomed it with the feeling of relief that the whole tangled and aggravating war debt problem as it existed up until today has been scrapped.

Only in the State Department was there a tenacious refusal to admit that Britain had in any way relieved the situation by its action. This, of course, as it must be, remained the official attitude. But underneath was a strong current of relief, a feeling that the ground is cleared for a more realistic approach to a problem which had reached an absolutely insoluble stage so long as it was predicated on the existing debt agreements.

The British note relegated to oblivion the last possibility of payments under the old agreement through the device of payments in goods instead of cash. This device, it held, would present exactly the same transfer difficulties as would cash payment.

The note went on to cite the opinion of the Dawes Committee of 1924 to substantiate this argument and suggested that such a scheme would be just as disadvantageous to the United States as would cash payment. That the latter or original

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Brothers Winging Way From New York To Native Warsaw

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., June 28 (AP)—An airplane believed to be the "Warsaw" of Joseph and Benjamin Adamowicz, bound from Brooklyn on a transatlantic flight, passed over East Point, P. E. I., at noon, E. S. T., today.

The Adamowicz brothers, Benjamin and Joseph, partners in business and in flying, took off at 5:40 (E. S. T.) on a flight to Warsaw, Poland, their ancestral home. Promised fine flying weather for the next 48 hours, they headed for Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, there to refuel and turn out across the Atlantic to their native land.

They were accompanied in their red, white and blue monoplane "Warsaw" by Mr. Holger Hoiriis, who flew to Copenhagen in 1931 in the same plane—then "Miss Liberty." Hoiriis was to leave the brothers at Harbor Grace.

As noncommittal as ever, the chunky Polish-American pilots—perhaps the most inexperienced and the first "brother act" in transatlantic flying—were confident of reaching their goal. It was a come-back. They started out from Floyd Bennett Field once before—a "test flight," they called it—but their ship cracked up while landing last August at Harbor Grace. This time they have another year's training and the experience of Hoiriis to aid them on the first leg of their journey.

Fire Detection Tower Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Nine counties will be visible from the tower to be erected at Southern Pines for detection of forest fires. The base will contain living quarters and a garage for the watchman.

Big Building Boom Expected Now That Housing Act is Law

Estimated It Will Send 4,000,000 Men Back to Jobs and Boost Nation's Construction More Than 10 Times

Farm and Industrial Group Asks Gold Increase to Avert Debt War

National Lumber Trade Hails New Act With 10 P. C. Cut in Housing Materials—New Deal Is Now in Another Phase

The New Deal leaps from Recovery to Reform.

This new phase is marked by the signing of the National Housing Act by the President—the last of the great recovery measures of the Roosevelt Administration.

It is estimated that this will send 4,000,000 men back to work and catapult the nation's building expenditures from $300,000,000 to $3,000,000,000.

The National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association hailed the signing of the act with a 10 per cent price cut in housing materials to help along its administration. This, they say, will save home builders $60,000,000.

On top of all this, and closely allied with it, came a demand on the President by the Committee of the Nation—largely agricultural in its makeup—for an increase in the price of gold to $41.34 an ounce. This they say is necessary to avert a nation-wide campaign for the repudiation of public and private debts.

Increase in Price Of Gold Is Sought To Avoid Debt War

Rise to $41.34 Demanded —Group Largely Agricultural in Make-Up

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 28—An appeal to President Roosevelt to advance the price of gold to $41.34 an ounce in order to make unnecessary the writing down of debts was sent to Washington by the Committee for the Nation today. It holds that in this way the Administration can bring about a more equitable readjustment of the economic situation.

The committee's appeal comes simultaneously with reports reaching here that a movement is rapidly crystallizing throughout the country to launch a campaign for nation-wide debt repudiation this fall. These reports indicate—and the Committee for the Nation, in its message to the President, declares—that the farmers do not want repudiation, "unless driven to it by deflationary monetary conditions that rob them of the value of their products and property."

"They want and expect price restoration that will enable them to pay their debts," it tells the President.

Strong Farm Representation

The committee was organized in 1932 and has on its membership rolls about 2000 leading industrialists and the heads of many national farm organizations, among them the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau, the National Coöperative Council, with which the American Cotton Cooperative Association is affiliated; the Farmers' National Grain Corporation and the Farmers' Union. The committee is working for an adjustment of the dollar value so it will buy what it did in 1926.

"Whether you veto or approve the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium bill, or whether it is held unconstitutional, its passage by Congress was an index of conditions which demand other and immediate action," the committee told the President in its telegram.

"Insurance companies, banks and other creditor interests now urge you to veto this bill. They point out the danger to the sacredness of contracts of such wholesale writing down and repudiation are legalized. They should have recognized this danger before they helped to create it by blindly opposing and obstructing your efforts to restore farm purchasing power through adequate repricing of gold.

Sees Road to Chaos

"Such advice as that of Federal Reserve officials, Messrs. Warburg, Baruch and other American apostles of deflation, to hold the price of gold low and the purchasing power of our dollar high, leads inevitably to the social chaos and disintegration of

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Things Present

William Dana Orcutt tells of George Bernard Shaw as an unknown British author submitting a manuscript which the editor felt was "too socialistic in its treatment to be acceptable," in Celebrities Off Parade on the Editorial Page.

Your Italian friend who is studying English will find it helpful to compare the article and its translation on the Home Forum Page.

More interesting letters to The Mail Bag from far and near will be found on the Young Folks' Page.

The outstanding cartoons of the week are assembled on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities Page, a layout of Camera Club pictures and more Bible Facts.

The National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association hailed the signing of the act with a 10 per cent price cut in housing materials to help along its administration. This, they say, will save home builders $60,000,000.

On top of all this, and closely allied with it, came a demand on the President by the Committee of the Nation—largely agricultural in its makeup—for an increase in the price of gold to $41.34 an ounce. This they say is necessary to avert a nation-wide campaign for the repudiation of public and private debts.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 28—With President Roosevelt's signature of the extraordinarily far-reaching National Housing Act today, and with his informal fireside chat to the nation tonight the New Deal enters a new chapter; a chapter that takes as its title "Reform," as against the chapter just concluding entitled "Recovery."

Administration leaders term the housing act "the last link in the recovery chain." Unquestionably it is one of the most important measures ever evoked in any country as a direct effort to revive business; in this instance attempting to restore a basic "durable goods" industry, put an estimated 4,000,000 men back to constructive work; restore residential building from its present trickle of $300,000,000 annually to its normal annual torrent of $3,000,000,000 annually and in general, deliver a great stimulant to the very heart of business.

With this measure signed the last of the great recovery bills of the Roosevelt Administration's New Deal are in effect. A chapter is closed. These bills have run the gamut of economic and financial experiment and have attracted the attention of the world to the attempts being made in the United States to expedite recovery by Executive initiative and legislative enactment.

Ready for New Phase

With this bill out of the way the President is ready to turn his attention to what is expected to be the beginning of a new phase of the New Deal—already vaguely forecast in speeches by the President and his advisers, in the form of social changes and economic readjustments.

The President's message tonight will be one of reassurance. Mr. Roosevelt thinks things are picking up. He will attempt to allay apprehensions over big expenditures and heavier federal taxation; he will point to increased numbers of workers; attempt to placate NRA opponents; and then go on to the next chapter of the New Deal.

This is the chapter that will follow all the emergency measures of the past year and a half. As the Administration sees it the new program of social planning and of what might be called permanent "reform" can be merged gradually into the batch of enactments that have been roughly labeled "recovery."

Ready to Explain Program

It is believed that the President will soon give an explanation of his long-range planning program calling for systematic Government expenditures through orderly development of public works and the complete utilization of land and water resources. He will probably touch on this tonight, it was said at the White House.

Mr. Roosevelt has still before him the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium bill and the railway labor pension bill and may also be able to tell the country by radio tonight whether he will veto or approve these measures, and why.

A big pile of work still lies on the President's desk involving chiefly the selection of men to administer the new commissions established by Congress. The man to administer the great new housing act is not yet announced and, although Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, when asked unofficially by Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D.) of Florida if he would accept the chairmanship of the new Stock Exchange Commission telegraphed that he would be willing to do so for one year, final word was still lacking at the White House that a formal invitation had been extended to the New Yorker.

Ready to Start Saturday

The new communications commission must also be filled. The White House spoke more confidently today of starting the President's month's journey Saturday forenoon.

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Strikes Hold Up Roosevelt Disputes Act Ready for Use Much Ado About La Follette

Conservative Democrats Fear New Deal Plans; Dern Throws Out Identical Cement Bids; Johnson Blasts at Darrow

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 28—Government resources were concentrated today in a determined drive on labor disorders in the hope of clearing up a half dozen ugly situations before President Roosevelt leaves on his vacation.

The President stood in the background himself ready to take a hand if other efforts failed as soon as he has completed liquidating the aftermath of the last session of Congress in the form of a dozen bills still to be signed or vetoed.

Although the date for the presidential departure has been set tentatively for Saturday, so anxious is everyone to have the labor situation eased before he cuts himself off from Washington affairs, that he has agreed to postpone it until Monday should that be necessary.

While labor troubles thus assumed major importance as the last issue which must be resolved before the Roosevelt vacation begins, a whirlpool of other major developments swept around Washington with the White House at the vortex. Official circles buzzed with discussion of the latest British war debt note implications, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson hurled another mighty blast at his persistent attacker, Mr. Clarence Darrow; before the Administration for consideration was an awe-inspiring proposal for planting a belt of forest 100 miles wide from the Canadian border to the Rio Grande as a means of preventing future drought; and the Administration was trying to find a way of indorsing Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin for reelection without antagonizing the regular state Democratic organization.

* * *

Allaying Labor Unrest: Vigorous tactics were employed on several fronts as evidence multiplied that the Administration was about to stop temporizing with the labor troubles and resort to firm tactics. The evidence was:

1. A Department of Justice agent started off for Harriman, Tenn., to investigate the kidnaping of Mr. Fred Held, vice-president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

2. The Department of Justice was understood to be preparing a case against the Harriman mills for alleged violation of collective bargaining provisions of the National Recovery Act. Heretofore the department has been reluctant to take a hand in the case which became acute yesterday when the mill closed down.

3. New federal arbitration machinery now being rapidly installed under the provisions of the new Labor Disputes Act, faced its first trial in the Pacific Coast longshoremen's strike. The board to act in this instance is the first set up under the law.

4 A similar arbitration board is being devised for the steel industry.

5 A master board is in the process of formulation out of the discarded residue of the defunct Wagner Labor Board. Other subordinate boards are expected to follow in rapid succession.

It is the hope of the White House that if these boards can once be set up and the immediate issues settled that they will be able to keep peace between labor and industry at least during the President's absence. But the prospective length of the President's vacation trip is causing more concern to those officials concerned with labor difficulties than to any other group in the Administration. The plain fact is that to date he seems to be the only one able in the last resort to settle all labor issues that come up. In fact, his supposed ability as a labor mediator has reached almost legendary proportions. The subordinate mediators have a feeling that if they fail it isn't serious since Mr. Roosevelt can always save the day at the last moment. To have this last resort removed several thousands of miles away is giving them an uncomfortable sense of responsibility. Therefore, they hope even more ardently than the White House that the new mediation machinery will work.

* * *

Politics, politics: A specific political problem is before the Administration—what to do about the candidacy of Senator Robert M. La Follette for reëlection from Wisconsin on the "Progressive" ticket? From authenticated sources it is learned that Mr. Roosevelt wants Mr. La Follette returned, and furthermore that he believes the elections next fall should not be waged on old-fashioned political slogans but as the "New Deal vs. the Old Deal."

This presents a pretty question for conservative members of the Democratic Party. For years they have thought politically in terms of an integrated program of liberalism. In Wisconsin, the Democrats have made slight headway in the past, but with the President's popularity have now been given a new birth. They are being asked now virtually to throw in their lot with the old Progressive wing of their opponents, the Republican Party, and to give up at least a part of their chance of office-holding. Mr. La Follette and the President are warm personal friends. So is Senator Bronson Cutting (R.) of New Mexico, who is also a college mate of the President. So are other Progressive Republicans.

Mr. Roosevelt would like to see Mr. Cutting back in the Senate as a New Deal supporter and many of the others. All this goes rather hard with the conservative element of the party, the southern Democratic wing, which is orthodox by instinct. It sees itself being made progressive in spite of itself. There is no immediate chance of a split within the Democratic ranks. But there is the future possibility of an increasingly vocal conservative minority in the Democratic Party, represented by men like Glass and Byrd of Virginia, who may eventually occupy the same nominal allegiance to the Democratic Administration that Progressives have held in the past to conservative Republican administrations.

* * *

Johnson vs. Darrow: Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and his NRA officials lashed back at the Darrow board for its second report with even more "vitriol" if that is possible than in the instance of the first report. But this time Mr. Clarence Darrow had stolen a march on the General.

The second report has been out and published for more than two weeks. It was not held up, as was the first, until the NRA had an opportunity to realese its answer simultaneously. Which perhaps explains the extra seasoning added to this latest document in what has become the most lively intergovernmental row—and it can not be dignified by any other name—in recent federal history.

General Johnson, who was held in the second Darrow report to be "unfit" for his job, accused of having made "sinister and surreptitious" changes in the retail code and whose dismissal was demanded, strikes back with the declaration that the second report is "even more inaccurate and inconsequential than the first" and concludes that:

"The evidence thus multiplies that the board is using its high office—not to perform its function of showing us our errors, giving us the truth or in any way protecting the little fellow—but solely to manufacture false material for any politician who may be demagogue enough to use this kind of political coin as honest money."

He bases this conclusion on the charge he made also against the first report, that it was based on a slipshod, inadequate investigation motivated by a preconceived prejudice. "The fact is," the General wrote, "that after three months of suppression of all favorable testimony, ommission of testimony from the record, refusal to permit NRA opportunity to defend itself, incitation of malcontents and encouragement of exaggeration, this board has not been able to produce so much as one little drachma of evidence that there is any monopoly or oppression at all. On the contrary the wholly ineffective attempt has proved the case of NRA better than we ever could do it by any positive testimony or argument."

All of which brings the controversy down perilously close to the level of the familiar "'tis," "'tisn't" controversy of childhood days. For Mr. Darrow's first report affirmed that the NRA promotes monopolies and oppresses the little fellow. The first NRA answer denied. Mr. Darrow reaffirmed. General Johnson redenies. And it isn't all over yet. A third Darrow report is promised for the end of this week. Mr. Darrow will then undoubtedly reaffirm again and just as certainly as he does the General will once more deny. Which leaves the public—just where?

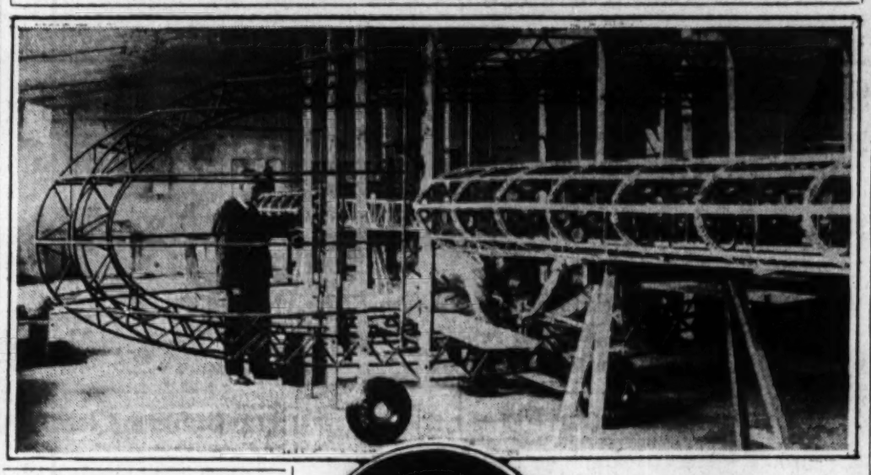
* * *

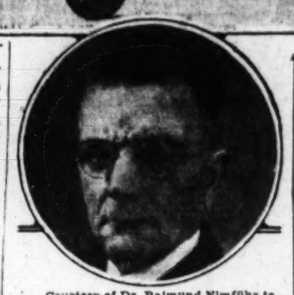
Cement Bids Rejected: Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War, announced today that bids on 400,000 barrels of cement for the Fort Peck, Mont., dam have been rejected and the purchase indefinitely postponed. Mr. Dern explained that the bidders had submitted identical prices for delivery at the railhead nearest the dam site, and that these prices were based on the highest mill price submitted. There are elements in this case similar to the matter under investigation by the House Military Affairs Committee on motorcar bids to the army. The local agent of the Ford Motor Company here charges on the witness stand that the Chevrolet agent proposed the submission of identical bids to the War Department for trucks with the Chrysler company, also in on the deal. Instead of competitive bids, this would have left the price high, with the presumption that eventual orders would be divided between the three companies at a high profit. It is only fair to say that the Chevrolet agent has since vigorously denied this charge and that the matter is still under investigation. Competitive bidding that is really competitive is always one of the hardest things for the Government to secure, but Mr. Dern's drastic action and the House investigation indicate that the Administration is out to secure it. On the other hand, Mr. Dern today added that national defense is being seriously menaced by the delay in purchases of motor and airplane equipment for the congressional investigation.

* * *

Exports Fall; Imports Rise: The Department of Commerce today reported on American foreign trade for April. The figures are of particular interest in view of the British refusal to pay debts in produce, which would have further complicated the already upset foreign balances of the United States. The new figures show exports, including reëxports of foreign merchandise were valued at $160,207,000 compared with $179,437,000 in April. General imports, which include goods entered for consumption immediately upon arrival plus goods entered for storage in bonded warehouses, were valued at $154,647,000 compared with $146,523,000 in April. These figures show that the world is buying less of the United States, and selling it more, which indicates new need for operation of the reciprocal tariff provisions left by Congress to the President for improving foreign trade.

Building a Plane to Fly Like a Bird





Courtesy of Dr. Raimund Nimführ to The Christian Science Monitor

Upper: Partly Completed Frame of Pulsating Wing Craft. Lower: The Inventor

Whale-Shaped Plane To Imitate Action Of the Dragonfly

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—Dr. Raimund Nimführ, an Austrian inventor who for 40 years has been studying aeronautics and for 20 years has been a recognized world authority on its theoretical aspects, is trying to construct an airplane that will fly like an insect.

The machine is to have no propeller and no tail. It will be shaped like a whale and will be equipped with two pairs of movable wings, one pair considerably larger than the other.

For the most part it will be a sailing or coasting machine and will be able to cover hundreds of miles simply by utilizing its own momentum and air currents. In case of need, however, it will move its wings—all four of them—as an insect does.

In fact, it is to fly exactly the same way as birds do. Its actions will resemble more than anything else those of a dragon-fly or certain species of butterflies.

It will hop into the air like a kangaroo and they by flapping its wings, soar upward. It will require but a very small space for rising and for landing, and will be able to hover in the air.

Its driving force will be compressed air, generated by a small motor carried in the hull.

Its wings will move up and down as well as backward and forward, making about 10 strokes a second.

The wings and hull of the plane are largely ready, but the inventor will have to find $8000 or $9000 before he will be able to finish his machine and try it out.

The project appears plausible. The chief point of doubt is whether a light framework can be made strong enough to sustain the strain of large, rapidly moving wings. However, 100 much more delicate machines have been made and good mechanics have put almost every sort of sound physical law into application, so after looking at all of Dr. Nimführ's diagrams, formulas, arithmetical equations, and the framework of the machine itself, one feels convinced that it will fly.

Britain Cites Reparations Against Payments in Kind

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—The text of the British debt note to Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, follows:

After careful consideration of the note which you addressed to Sir Ronald Lindsay on June 12, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom feel that there are two questions to which it may be useful to make further reference.

In the first place, His Majesty's Government would observe that in their note of June 4 they did not state that payment of the British war debt was legally contingent upon payment of the debts due to them. What they said was that it would be impossible for them to contemplate a situation in which they would be called on to honor in full their war collections to others while continuing to suspend all demands for payment of the war obligations due to them. This was a statement not of law but of fact.

Secondly, as regards the suggested payments in kind, His Majesty's Government would recall that the experience of German reparations showed that transfer difficulties are not solved by a system of deliveries in kind.

As the committee presided over by General Dawes pointed out in 1924: "In their financial effect deliveries in kind are not really distinguishable from cash payments."

In fact, the economic objections to cash payments would apply with equal force to deliveries in kind, unless those deliveries were to consist of indigenous products of the debtor country (excluding reexports) and unless they were to be accepted by the creditor country and consumed by it in addition to the goods taken from the debtor country in the normal course of trade.

If the United Kingdom were not to receive payment for goods exported on commercial accounts her exchange resources available to purchase cotton and other goods from America would be still further diminished. Therefore, while not unwilling to give further consideration to possibilities in this direction, His Majesty's Government does not at the present see any method of putting such a plan into practice which would be likely to commend itself to the Government of the United States of America.

In the view of His Majesty's Government, the primary question for settlement is the amount that should be paid, having regard to all the circumstances of the debts.

They regret that up to the present it has not been possible to make further progress in this matter, but they will welcome the opportunity of resuming the discussion whenever it may appear that the present abnormal conditions have so far passed away as to offer favorable prospects for a settlement, since they are always anxious to remove from the sphere of controversy all or any matters which might disturb the harmonious relations between the two countries.

Big Building Boom Expected in Fall

(Continued from Page 1)

The final steps in making some of the personnel selections for new boards may be worked out by radio, it was explained.

As to the new housing bill, now law, it provides two major proposals:

1. A short-term campaign to provide immediate employment for building trade workers on home modernization and repairs.

2. A longer-term program to lift residential construction back to its old level by an ingenious system of federal insurance on loans.

The act seeks to attract private capital back into residential construction by setting up a $200,000,000 home credit insurance corporation which would have authority to insure bank and lending companies against loss on home modernization and repair loans up to 20 per cent of amortized mortgages.

Congress wrote a "joker" into the bill at the last minute providing insurance for personal loans to congressmen. Mr. Roosevelt approved the bill, "joker" and all.

Sun Wears Day's Halo For Georgia People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—"Mister Sun" was singing "there's a rainbow round my shoulder!" all day recently when a solar halo of unusual beauty was viewed here. It was first sighted about 7:20 a. m. and was still reflecting its full array of tints in a perfect circle about the sun during the afternoon.

"We usually have several slight solar halos a month," said Mr. G. A. Clark, head of the Macon Weather Bureau, "but this one is rare indeed. It is seldom that we see all the colors of the rainbow in a halo and as clearly defined as in this one."

The cause of the phenomenon was described by Mr. Clark as the presence of high altatude ciro strata clouds, the vapor in which had turned into ice crystals, which reflect the sun's rays and produce rainbows in a circle about the sun. An interesting point about the solar halo is that the colors are reversed from those in the ordinary rainbow.

British Debt Note Closes Door on Talks With U. S.; Conditions Held Unsuitable

Washington Not Surprised by Policy—Onus Shifted to London's Shoulders

(Continued from Page 1)

method of payment would be disadvantageous is now widely accepted here as axiomatic.

Closed Issue

The note then indicated that any further discussion over how the debt would be paid would be a waste of time "under the present abnormal conditions" and implied rather directly that the only subject worth discussing in the future is how much shall be paid, not how it shall be paid. This, it is felt here, means quite plainly that until such time as the United States is willing to consider a new adjustment involving a substantial reduction in the debt, the whole issue is closed.

The feeling of those who welcome this dénouement was expressed tersely from an unexpectedly high official quarter when Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, Director of the Budget, made the following statement:

"If the foreign governments had paid their debts, it would probably have intensified the chaos in international currency, further paralyzed international trade, diminished our own profitable ability to produce and possibly increased the burden on the American taxpayer rather than diminished it."

Simultaneous with Mr. Douglas's declaration, Mr. John Dickinson, Acting Secretary of Commerce, spoke out with equal frankness on what has long been considered a "touchy" and almost forbidden subject for comment by Administration officials.

Cash Impossible

Although not going so far as did his colleague, Mr. Dickinson at least admitted part of the British contention that payment of the debt in cash is an impossibility, and also that payment in goods or services would perhaps be a tedious and difficult process, although he felt that it remained a possible method of solution. While this is far from being a complete acceptance of the British contentions, it is at least following one step behind them—in itself a remarkable thing for one in Mr. Dickinson's capacity to do.

The political implications of the British note immediately aroused widespread interest here. The most obvious observation was that since the impulse which has scrapped the debts emanates from Britain, the Roosevelt Administration is relieved of the possibly embarrassing responsibility for bringing the existing debt agreements to an end.

In fact, if one assumes that it actually is to the advantage of the United States to scrap the debts, then it follows that the Roosevelt Administration is fortunate indeed in having had the scrapping done by Britain.

For the Administration would gain all the credit for benefits accruing from the liquidation of the problem—if such benefits do follow—while not having to shoulder the blame which will be placed somewhere by those who would never willingly abandon one cent of the debt.

A second observation is that the British action paves the way for Congressional acceptance of a new debt settlement, which would not before have been possible. So long as there remained the slightest chance of collection in full—and this chance remained as long as Britain continued to discuss payment on the old basis—Congress would never have considered any revision scheme.

Congress More Willing

But now that the British have definitely gone on record as refusing even to discuss debts on the old basis, Congress, it is believed, will be more inclined to a composition.

In the future anything that Britain, or the other debtors, will agree to pay will be to the good. From the financial point of view nothing more can be lost and something might be gained by negotiations. Therefore Congress might be willing to negotiate.

On the other hand, however, is the fact that to many members of Congress the privilege of hurling the taunt of "defaulter" across the ocean appears to be of more value than a partial payment. This privilege undoubtedly has vote-getting value in many parts of the country. It is a question whether or not the majority would forgo this pleasure for the sake of a mutually satisfactory adjustment of the debt structure.

"White" Indians

When, at last, "white" Indians were found, their home was in Darien, part of the Republic of Panama.

London Thinks Attempt at Settlement Now Out of Question

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 28—The British reply to the American war debts note is taken to mean that there is nothing to be gained by further discussions on this difficult question.

Britain's simultaneous negotiations with Germany for commercial debt payments to the United Kingdom show that the same difficulty has arisen in that case, namely that of transferring large sums from one country to another without destroying trade.

The British case in regard to the United States is that payment in kind would not be helpful "unless those deliveries were to consist of indigenous products of the debtor country (excluding reëxports) and unless they were to be accepted by the creditor country and consumed by it in addition to the goods taken from the debtor country in the normal course of trade."

Favorable Conditions Awaited

This not being the case at present in regard to the United States, the conclusion has been reached by the British Government that all it can do is to say it will "Welcome the opportunity of resuming the discussion whenever it may appear that the present abnormal conditions have so far passed away as to offer favorable prospects for a settlement."

It is not denied here that up to this point there is a parallelism with Anglo-German negotiations. Germany is ready to make some payment if Britain will take more German goods. Britain is not ready to do this any more than the United States appears to be ready to take more British goods.

Beyond this point, however, the British Government claims that circumstances are different.

This is for three reasons. First, Germany's indebtedness to Britain is regarded as of an ordinary commercial as opposed to a special war character. Second, there is a trade balance in the debtors' favor which admits of payments. Third, the debtors' own actions in distributing such foreign exchange as it has at its disposal has not hitherto been such as to satisfy British authorities that best endeavors have been made to avoid default.

Purchases of Aircraft

For example, according to recent information from Berlin, the Monitor learns that German foreign valuta exchange is now being devoted primarily to the purchase of airplanes and parts, cotton, hides and copper, all of which, it is claimed, are likely to be more useful for the purposes of rearmament than for the needs of ordinary German trade.

Negotiations, nevertheless, with the German delegates are proceeding here amicably. Meanwhile the British law-empowering measures to collect the German debt payment by clearing-house arrangements has passed unopposed through its final stage in the House of Commons. The only change made in it has been to confine its operation to two years instead of to five as was first proposed. It is to be put into operation by Britain July 1, unless by then an agreement has been reached with Germany.

Increase in Price Of Gold Is Sought To Avoid Debt War

(Continued from Page 1)

which this Frazier-Lemke bill is only a symptom.

"Information has come to us that the near future may see nation-wide campaigns in favor of scaling down or repudiating public as well as private debts that may soon make this bill and the default of the European nations appear as small warning clouds of an approaching destructive storm . . . .

"The inequity of being compelled to pay increased taxes and unreduced debts in dollars of abnormal and grossly increased purchasing power has caused hundreds of thousands to lose their homes and farms and has brought distress to millions of farmers, bank depositors, home and other property owners.

Creates Wrong Feeling

"It inevitably creates the feeling that contracts, mortgages and other money obligations, as well as the power to increase taxes, are instruments of injustice."

The committee holds that when the Government enforces payment under such conditions, it undermines faith in government itself.

"Under such conditions, mortgages and other money obligations become instruments of economic injustice," it declares.

"The great creditor institutions, like banks and insurance companies, are blind to their own long-run interests when they resist an increase in the price of gold adequate to stop the deflation," the message continues. "Thus they help to undermine the supporting public opinion that is indispensable to sustain the validity and sanctity of the contracts upon which their institutions rest.

Stand at Crossroads

"We stand before an unbridgeable chasm. The alternative to repudiation of farm and other debts is to proceed along the road of monetary reform on which your administration made the most promising start toward sound financial statesmanship ever undertaken in this country.

"Since this depression started gold has increased in purchasing power over basic commodities by 150 per cent. Instead of offsetting this world-wide rise in the value of gold by an adequate increase in our dollar price of gold, we have allowed Federal Reserve and other deflationary influences to stop us short at $35 an ounce for gold, an increase of only 69 per cent over the former price of $20.67.

"The average dollar price of 30 basic commodities went up 67 per cent and 24 farm products 72 per cent, while gold was advanced 69 per cent. . . .

"The past year's experience with an increased price for gold shows conclusively that a further increase to $41.34 would add more than $1,000,000,000 to the farmers' income during the next year if the increase is made before this year's crops are sold."

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Latin America's Fourth Century Affords Opportunity to North For New Type of Assistance

Help Given in Past on Road to Self-Government Emphasized by Wilgus—Washington Strives to Stop Financial Exploitation

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. A. Curtis Wilgus, director of the Center of Inter-American Affairs, George Washington University, makes the significant statement that the ABC nations of South America would have fared less successfully had the United States withheld encouragement and neglected to exemplify the fundamentals of democratic government.

Such a statement coming from a person less familiar with Latin-American affairs than Dr. Wilgus might reasonably be open to dispute. Coming, however, from a recognized authority it becomes particularly interesting at a moment when President Roosevelt is attempting to rebuild the foundation of inter-American relationships.

Hardly a speaking acquaintance is held by the average citizen north of the Rio Grande with the unfortunate preparation for self-government that a 300-year-old colonial period afforded the ABC countries, Argentina, Brazil and Chile. But to those citizens who have made a study of these three countries, and the other nations of South America, the wonder is that the new states were able to establish relatively effective governments to meet the exacting responsibilities in an international family.

Periods of Political Strife

Accounts of definite political influences upon the history of these three countries, for years the leaders in South American affairs, are peculiarly enlightening. Brazil, for instance, during the nineteenth century paralleled in some respect the political course pursued by the United States.

Secession movements began early and a rising Republican Party adopted an anti-slavery attitude shortly after the middle of the century. Meanwhile, Argentina's political history was marked by sectionalism, the city of Buenos Aires quarreling with interior provinces for dominance, until the quarrel was settled along about the time of the civil war in the United States.

And finally, Chile passed through a critical period of anarchy shortly after national independence, and, early in the last decade of the nineteenth century, struggled through the unhappy crisis of a civil war not unlike that of its neighbor across the Andes.

Dr. Wilgus points out in his writings and lectures that both Argentina and Chile have been the melting pot for European nationals, and that Indian and African elements had to be assimilated. The Indian problems, he explains, were much like those in the United States where the natives were first subdued and then reduced to uncertain civilization. In fact, he says, the frontiers of all three countries, Argentina, Brazil and Chile, were pushed inland during the nineteenth century more or less successfully while the hardy pioneers of the north were heading toward the Pacific. Notwithstanding the similarity of conquest the peoples of the south and the north never have learned to appreciate one another.

There have been numerous suggestions offered for this lack of inter-American cordiality. Writers of the north have dwelt on how the Monroe Doctrine, promulgated around 1825, saved Latin-American countries from European interference. And they have made the point that the Constitution of the United States was used as a model for several South-American republics. To these suggestions southern writers have replied that the Monroe Doctrine has been nothing more than an instrument to hold Latin America as an area where potential wealth might be developed by northern vested interests. Seldom has anything been written about the Constitution from which several states set up their structure.

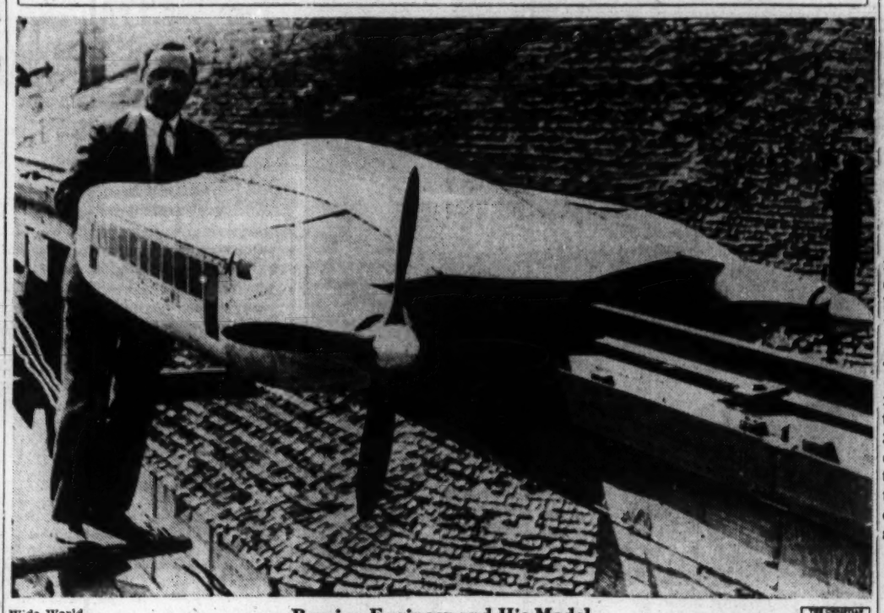
Today, if the north would sympathetically study the background against which early generations of Latin-American peoples labored they would learn, as Dr. Wilgus emphasizes, of a former "virtual intellectual and social morass." Education was in the hands of the clergy, who taught only what they wished to be learned in elementary schools and universities. Both Portugal and Spain were loath to afford their colonies exceptional opportunities for cultural advancement. Consequently, illiteracy was high. Then, again, the fundamentals of self-government were unknown to the colonists, for neither Portugal nor Spain were republics and did not believe in democracy.

Advanced Despite Handicaps

While the 300-year colonial period is admitted to have been an unfortunate one, advancement did go on, as proven by the surprising growth and prosperity of such cities as Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, Brazil; Montevideo, Uruguay; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Santiago and Valparaiso, Chile; Lima, Peru, and many others. Their growth and prosperity, and the development of agricultural and industrial centers, reflect, if only to a small degree, the kindly encouragement and aid of, and the example set by, the United States.

But that is past history. European political interference is no longer possible. The Constitution of the United States is no longer an eagerly desired model. Inter-American relationships and Latin-American progress are more intimately concerned with commercial treaties and tariffs. To this end the southern governments and the Government at Washington are at work. And President Roosevelt, according to information gathered at the White House and at the Department of State, proposed to do what he may within reason to curb the ruthless practices of northern capitalists and vested interests in the southern countries. Thus, at what may be said to be the beginning of Latin America's fourth century, the United States will again lend friendly encouragement and assistance.

New Aero-train Would Aid Construction Engineers



Wide World

Russian Engineer and His Model
S. Valdner Tries Out Invention on His Roof.

This train is based on the principle of a railway suspended on piles. Along the upper girder of the suspended railway a rail is placed on which the train moves by means of two carts with dual wheel flanges. The revolving carts support the cross bracings of the train itself. As the fulcrum of the car lies considerably higher than its center of gravity, the car sections being linked rigidly, a system of stable equilibrium is produced. This insures the train from running off the rail. This train could be placed through a forest without rooting up trees and through a mountain without the necessary dams and heavy construction work, it is claimed. During tests a speed of more than 120 miles an hour was attained.

Dollfuss Régime Shows Trend To Anti-Semitism

Many Jews Dismissed in State-Controlled Institutions

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—The Dollfuss Government has lately adopted a decidedly anti-Semitic policy and has been dismissing Jews from institutions under its control.

For example, not only has no Jewish doctor been employed in Vienna since June, 1933, but practically none of the younger Jewish doctors are permitted to advance and 33 Jewish doctors have been discharged since February. Only two of these had ever been identified with the Socialist Party, while on the other hand several of them had served with the Austrian Army.

It is even asserted that the Jewish doctors here are being subjected to more drastic treatment than the Jews in Germany.

Besides this, a number of Jewish bank employees have been dismissed. Because of the introduction of economies, and the reduction of personnel due to the fusion of banks, a good many employees have been dismissed, the majority of whom, it is asserted, have been Jews. For example, out of one group of 40 officials discharged from the Credit Anstalt, Austria's largest bank, 35 are said to have been Jews.

After the February fighting in Austrian factories, shops, stores and business concerns, especially in Vienna, were obliged to give jobs to the volunteer fighters and in order to do this many persons already employed had to be dismissed.

Ideals of Burbank Continued By Two Colleges on His Estate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEBASTOPOL, Calif. — A living, growing monument to Luther Burbank has been established in Santa Rosa, Calif., by conversion of his home there into a modern business college and the transfer of his Santa Rosa experimental seed gardens to the Santa Rosa-Sebastopol Junior College as a part of its horticultural and botanical department.

While the two institutions are entirely separate in ownership and operations, both stand for the higher education of youth which was a cherished ideal of Luther Burbank.

The two-story brick house where Mr. and Mrs. Burbank lived has been retained in its outward appearance as almost a duplicate of Mr. Burbank's boyhood home in Lancaster, Mass., but the interior has been adapted to light, airy classrooms for the Luther Burbank College of Commerce. One room has been retained by Mrs. Burbank with its former furnishings and tributes to the plant expert. The surrounding grounds supply an unusually attractive campus on the banks of Santa Rosa Creek, with ample space for tennis courts and building expansion.

For many years public acquisition of the Burbank gardens in the heart of the city has been agitated as a tourist attraction for Santa Rosa. But public display was the farthest from Luther Burbank's desire, and Mrs. Burbank never entertained any proposition for transfer of the gardens until trustees of the junior college proposed that they be used in botanical and horticultural research. Her interest in this "living, growing memorial" prompted her to make it possible for the college to acquire the 1¼ acres at a nominal figure, it is stated.

Communists Choose California as Point Of 'Red' Revolution

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28 (AP)—Official reports disclosed today that California has been selected as a focal point in the Communist widespread revolutionary movement.

The reports followed Acting Gov. Frank F. Merriam's recent declaration that the State has adequate laws to deal effectively with both violence and incitement.

Recent strikes in the rich Imperial and San Joaquin agricultural sections were declared by Albert Hogardy, Sacramento Communist organizer, to be part of a widespread revolutionary program aimed at overthrow of established governments.

Federal, state and agricultural organization officials agreed with the Communists that California was particularly vulnerable to the planned revolutionary movement because its perishable crops require quick handling.

While efforts are being carried on to combat the spread of Communism during the coming harvest season, the Communists are conducting schools in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Sacramento, teaching hundreds of followers.

"The workers no longer believe in the advice handed out by William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, that they should not strike at a crisis because public sentiment would be against them," Hogardy declared in an interview at Sacramento.

"The longshoremen's strike proved that a crisis is the psychological time to press the issue. That illustrates the reason we follow California crops."

Hogardy denied, however, that members of his organization plan to destroy crops.

Welfare Expenses Mount in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Relief expenditures of the Canadian Government during 1932-33 represented 12.41 per cent of the total expenditure of the Government, as compared with 3.47 per cent of the total in 1922-23, according to Dr. H. L. Brittain, at the Research Institute of Canada.

During this season provincial governments spent $126,212,594 on public welfare, charitable institutions, direct unemployment and farm relief, old-age pensions, and charitable grants, as compared with $25,655,286 in 1922-23.

Recent increases in taxation throughout Canada have been limited in the main to the income and corporation tax fields, the report stated. The ability of the people to carry the duplicated income taxes as well as continue to provide a continuous flow of new capital necessary to the economic expansion and well-being of the country was questioned by Dr. Brittain. The need for governments to raise from some source revenues to meet unavoidable commitments was stressed.

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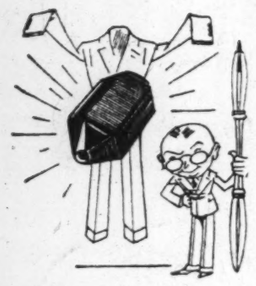

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Youth of World Is Given a Leg Up By Rotary Clubs

Problems in 80 Countries to Be Studied With View to Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, June 28—Every one of the 80 countries and geographical districts where Rotary clubs exist will be asked to study and do constructive work on "youth problems," it was decided by Rotarians at their twenty-fifth annual convention here Wednesday.

The decision was made by club groups at informal meetings after a busy day in which a president and secretary of Rotary International for 1934-35 were elected.

Mr. Robert L. Hill of Columbia, Mo., was elected president and Mr. Rufus F. Chapin of Chicago was re-elected treasurer. They were the only officers nominated. Mr. Hill is director of alumni activities of the University of Missouri and former president of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce. He has been a Rotarian since 1922. Mr. Chapin has been treasurer of the Rotary International 13 years.

Youth Finds Defenders

Several stanch defenders of youth asserted themselves at yesterday's meetings.

"We must stop finding fault with youth," Mr. Edgar F. Dunn, schoolteacher, of Ferndale, told Rotarians. "They are splendid and doing the best they can.

"If you men tried staying at home and doing nothing for even two weeks you could not stand it."

Mr. A. L. Nelson, farmer of Cheyenne, Wyo., was shouted down when he attempted to find fault with the youth of today. "I say application of the strap to the estimated 300,000 jobless youth would do some good. They are lazy in many cases." The delegates arose and protested.

Mr. H. Saunders Smith, Librarian at Greenwood, Miss., declared:

"Give the unemployed youth a chance. They want to work. But when they finish school and apply for a job, they are asked, 'What experience have you had?' and when they cannot reply they are passed by."

The 8000 Rotarians and their wives applauded Postmaster-General James A. Farley when he defended President Roosevelt's fight for recovery, attacked Great Britain for failure to pay the war debt and lashed at critics of the brain trust.

Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale asked for regulation of leisure. "A country can so easily be destroyed by too much as well as too little leisure," he said.

Why Rome Went Down

"Rome was destroyed because of too much leisure and the same fate can befall other countries. When Athens was at its peak, it laid overemphasis on play. We should have mental attainment—and there is no reason for one not to have it today—and play at the same time.

"It is my recommendation that the Communists start playing golf and tennis. Maybe if there had been more of that there would not have been a World War. The entire intellectual wealth is at the beck and call of the humblest person."

Mr. Frederick Snyder of Kingston, N. Y., urged Rotarians to influence editors of their home newspapers to omit the name of John Dillinger, notorious killer, until it can be included in the obituary column.

"It is time the newspapers gave more space to the heroic men who are winning and less to the cowards who are losing," he declared.

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Symbols of Boys' Air Supremacy

Prizes for Model Planes at Akron Meet

The Tall Trophies Are, Left to Right—Texaco Trophy for the Outdoor Gasoline Model Contest, William A. Moffett Trophy for the International Competition of Rise-Off-the-Ground Fuselage Types and the Mulvihill Award for Out-Door Stick Models. The Smaller Trophies Are Presented to Winners as Permanent Possessions. The Large Ones Rotate Each Year. Inset Are (Left)—Dr. Theodore Troller of the Guggenheim Airship Institute, Who Is Contest Director, and Guy Scott, Chairman of the Meet.

Christian Youth Study How Wars Can Be Averted

Council Also Takes Up Liquor Problem and How to Meet It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMS BAY, Wis., June 28—Possibilities of war between nations in the immediate future are being studied at Christian Youth Council of North America, in session here, so as to bring out practical suggestions as to what young people of the continent can do about it.

In a partial report of the first of seven commissions to be heard from, the commission on "working for peace," decided yesterday that economic class war, although threatening, was material for the commission on "building a Christian economic order" and not for those considering war likelihood.

This report showed how the Youths' Council is framing programs for young peoples' work for the next four years. The 150 persons at the conference have been divided into seven commissions, numbering from 15 to 30 members each. The commission "working for peace," for instance is composed of young people and adult leaders who signified their chief interes in that subject and each commission has some leader or leaders peculiarly fitted to counsel them.

On Military Training

Mr. Alden C. Alley, of the staff of the National Council for the Prevention of War, was the "resource leader" in the "working for peace" commission. Compulsory military training in colleges demanded long consideration. It was reported that several young church men who objected to that training had been expelled from various colleges in this country on that ground.

The commission report when completed will recommend means to be taken by the Youth Council to counteract such training, and to protect young people in their conscientious objections.

All commissions work intensively. They put in 2½ hours in the morning, an equal time each afternoon, and each evening. Half their time after today in the week of work will be given over to deliberations and half to reporting to the council in open sessions, where all groups of the conference gather. Here any member may be heard on any report, and may even criticize it so effectively as to cause its return to its commission for further consideration and rewriting.

There are no set speeches in any of the commission meetings. A young person, as distinguished from adult leaders, is presiding officer of each commission. Resource leaders are adults.

The commission on "Building a Christian Economic Order," with Mr. Blaine E. Kirkpatrick of Chicago, and Mr. Harry T. Stock of Boston, directors of young people's work respectively for the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Congregational Church, as resource leaders, considered "Economic Injustice," and faced the question of personal expenditures in times of distress.

"What standard ought to live as a Christian?" is the question they are deciding. "How ought I to spend money?"

Facing Liquor Problem

Four questions were uppermost in the discussions of the commission on "Facing the Liquor Problem." They were: "Why do people drink? What happens when they do drink? What stand can Christian young people take? And what shall a program of temperance be under present conditions?"

Aiding the 15 people of this commission was Stewart Patterson of Washington, of the staff of the board of temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"Extending friendship among races," another commission considered actual instances of racial differences, and sought acceptable suggestions for solving them. This commission includes Miss Hortense Love, Negro social worker of Chicago, and another Negro delegate, both of whom made well considered and acceptable suggestions. Problems presented by discriminations against Jewish, Chinese and Japanese in this country were also considered, and a member from another commission was invited in to tell of conditions on the west coast.

The resource leaders of this group included Mr. Everett R. Clinchy of New York, director of the National Conference of Jews and Christians.

For the "Youth Statement of Faith and Philosophy," commission, Mr. Abel J. Gregg of New York, National Boys' Work secretary of the Y. M. C. A., was resource leader.

Length of Year

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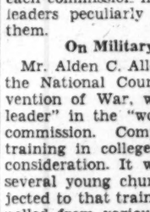
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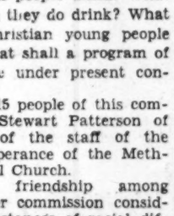
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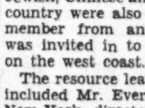
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Parole's Success Is Said to Depend On Right Methods

Police Declared to Have Duty in Rebuilding of Delinquents

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 28—Success of the system of paroling delinquent youths, with a view to returning them to normal useful lives, depends solely on the quality of probation work done by the police, and whether they accept their jobs as merely to check up on bad behavior or actively to lead their wards in better ways of life, the Central States Parole Conference was told here yesterday by social workers. On how well the probation officers fulfill this higher duty, it was said, rests the future of the parole system.

In two conferences devoted to problems of delinquent young men and young women, the parole authorities from nearly a dozen middle western states were given an inspiring view of the possibilities of this work by speakers with wide experience in the field.

Taking delinquent young people out of reformatories as soon as this seems safe and placing them back in normal life under proper guidance was held by Miss Irene Kawin, deputy chief probation officer of the Juvenile Court of Cook County, to be fully justified so long as a forward looking policy is pursued.

"But," she said, "they must not be intimidated into fear, because fear, I have found from years of experience, is a destructive, rather than a constructive, motivation in character.

"The parole officer's task is not merely to report on conduct and progress, but to influence his wards by bringing new interests into their lives. The parole officer must be keen and alert to discover fine qualities, abilities, hopes, ambitions, concealed behind the armor of defiance."

Mr. Henry D. McKay of the Institute for Juvenile Research said that the success of parole depended on keeping the probationers out of bad company and giving them proper, constructive leadership, which means that the larger problem is to clean up the big delinquent areas of cities, where young people with delinquent tendencies will be certain to turn.

"When a paroled youth is returned to fredom it is natural for him to find some group to connect himself with. But what group? If he is not accepted by a group which will offer him constructive leadership he will naturally turn to one which offers him something else."

Firestone Gets Degree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GAMBIER, Ohio—Historic traditions dating back more than a century, added impressiveness to the annual commencement of Kenyon College, when that institution conferred upon Mr. Harvey S. Firestone the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

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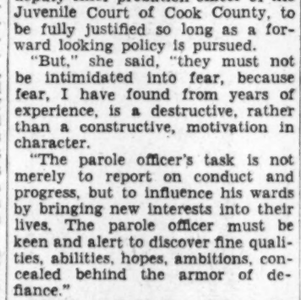
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Boys Compete For Air Trophies At Akron Meet

Michrofilm Coverings Give Wing Surfacers Gossamer Sheen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, June 28—Michrofilm, a delicate, almost weightless iridescent covering for indoor airplane models, is the feature of the eleventh national and international model airplane meet which opened here yesterday.

"Paper-covered models are obsolete this year," said Lieut. H. Walden of Washington, D. C., national chairman and representative of the National Aeronautical Association. Lieutenant Alden has followed the model plane contests since 1909.

"Three years ago when a boy brought a plane to the meet covered with this new substance we all marveled," he said. "Now practically every model builder has made use of it. It is a very delicate thing to handle. Several drops of it are poured into a tank of water. It spreads over the surface. The boy dips a wire frame in it, and lays the model on the frame, for the michrofilm is too fragile to be handled. It gives the planes a soap-bubble iridescence."

22 Gasoline Models

Models are showing improvement in workmanship, Lieutenant Alden stated. The trend towards gasoline models for outdoor planes is noticeable, 22 being entered as against five last year.

The boys are gradually learning more about air currents, how to pick and take advantage of those most favorable for soaring, he said. They are also coloring the models with bright tissue, to make them more visible to the judges of the races. White models are easily lost sight of by the judges, he explained.

More than 200 excited boys crowded up to the registration desk on opening morning and more kept straggling in during the day. Fifteen came by bus from Newark, N. J., five motored in from St. Louis; two hot and begrimed youths appeared on a motorcycle from New York City, and three others with a trailer attached to the three-seated motorcycle came in later. Two very small and excited boys burst in about noon.

From All Over Nation

"We have just flown over from Pittsburgh in a Stinson," they announced breathlessly.

The youth who hitch-hiked in from Joliet, Ill., and the two boys who motored from Los Angeles in their "hotel on wheels" with their mother along as housekeeper were heroes. The boys and their mother are tenting in Hillside at the municipal airport.

From Toronto, Canada, came 16 bright-faced boys by motor, under the leadership of Mr. M. C. J. McKinnon, bearing a message from the Mayor of Toronto to the Mayor of Akron, inviting Akron boys to participate in a model plane meet late in the summer at Toronto in celebration of the city's centennial. There were four boys from Hamilton, Ont., two from Galt, Ont., and Mr. George Ross, secretary of the Canadian Flying Club, who flew in from Ottawa with two boys.

England is represented in the meet by five models, Scotland by one, and India by one all of which will be flown by proxy boys.

A beautiful model was displayed of the U. S. S. Macon, built by Mr. Mike Kostick of Akron, who spent two months fashioning the shining silver ship of balsa wood and tissue from real plans and pictures.

Denmark to Compete In Melbourne Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — Denmark will compete in the international flying competition from London to Melbourne in the autumn of this year, it was recently announced here. Mr. Michael Hansen, military flying instructor at Kastrup, is to be sent to compete in the race.

Mr. Hansen is the only man connected with the Danish flying corps who has flown a distance of 1760 kilometers in 14 hours 10 minutes without landing. The machine he will use is a single-engined English machine of 120 horsepower. This machine has a flying radius of 1200 kilometers. It has a cruising speed of 115 miles an hour and can fly for 84 hours nonstop. Mr. Hansen believes that he can complete the trip in 250 hours.

Public School Holding Key To World Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

Greater Boston schools on elementary information about the Far East indicate, Dr. Wilson declared, that it is by no means uncommon for boys and girls to graduate from Massachusetts high schools not only uninformed but actually badly misinformed about the Far East—potential storm center of the world.

"Our schools are ignoring much which is vital in world affairs and, generally speaking, are not teaching very effectively the material on world affairs which they are trying to teach," Dr. Wilson told the institute students.

He said, however, that the schools are not wholly to be condemned. What the schools can do and say on international matters is circumscribed at every point by the activities of famous and infamous "pressure groups," he asserted.

Moreover, he concluded, the schools, handling the vast masses of children of the widest range of intellectual and emotional capacities, cannot be expected to make experts of them all in international affairs.

Dr. Wilson recommended that for a few pupils in secondary school with aptitudes and interests, "we are out to lay the foundations for a college and university education directed toward leadership in the affairs of state.

"For the great majority in our classrooms, all we can even hope to do is to provide a series of basic ideas and a bulwarking reservoir of information disposing them to be led in an intelligent rather than a catastrophic direction.

"And, finally, a continuing process of adult education must be provided, for in adult education, built on a foundation laid by the schools, perhaps lies the most important key to the education of citizens fitted to cope with the problems of a complicated, "coöperating group of states."

An intervention to end intervention is like a war to end war; it only prepares for another, Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, secretary of the Committee on Coöperation in Latin America, New York, told the institute in an address last night during which he praised the United States for "keeping out" of the recent Cuban difficulties.

Dr. Inman stressed the fact that the present chaos on that island is not because "we have withdrawn the Platt Amendment which was forced on Cuba by a threat of continuing our army on Cuban soil until we were given the right of intervening when not satisfied with its Government."

The speaker said the dark picture in Cuba again illustrates that sudden repentance does not stop evil consequences. Rivalry of peace organizations prohibited settlement of the Chaco dispute, he declared, with the American Neutral Commission in Washington, the League of Nations and other agencies all pulling in opposite directions to secure the desired results.

When nothing had been accomplished after months of overtures and discussion, the League alone was allowed to take up the settlement of the difficulty. The League's Commission and perhaps the Pan American Conference at Montevideo are the only organizations that have really had an influence in clarifying conditions in the Chaco, Dr. Inman concluded.

Western States Keep Fish and Game Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—A new regulation of the Department of Commerce which would give control of game and fish to the United States Forest Service within the boundaries of any national forest met opposition at a meeting of game and fish commissioners of the nine western states, held recently in Portland.

A declaration adopted by the body states that the regulation is a "step toward federal control of the state's most important resources," and "a direct violation of all principles and constitutions of the states involved.

"Since the days of early England it has been the unquestioned right of the sovereign to control the taking of fish and game. Prior to the Magna Charta, the title to fish and game was fixed in the Crown, and since that time, and particularly since the adoption of the system of English common law by the sovereign states of the United States, it uniformly has been held that the title to the fish and game within the boundaries of a state is vested in that state."

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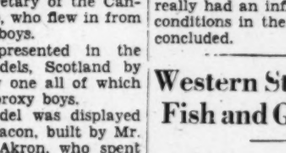
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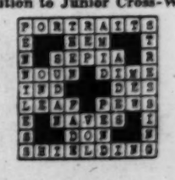

Recipes for Better Homes, Business and Schools Sought To Prescribe for Recovery

Economics Association Hears of Plans to Boost Happiness

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 28—Food, once the crowned queen at any convention of home economists, has given way to recipes for better homes, better business, better schools, Dr. Frances Zuill, president of the American Home Economics Association, meeting this week at the Hotel Pennsylvania, made clear in an address today.

Speaking on the subject of "The American Home Economics Association," she told what are the ideals and aims of the group.

"Generally speaking, the work of the association covers five fields of activity," she said. "These are the family and its relationships, family economics, the house, food and nutrition, textiles and clothing. These are the focal points at which the private life of the family or the individual, the life of the community and the forces of business or industry all converge. Thus the American Home Economics Association teaches the very core of individual or family life, where the new economic order exerts its pressure."

Small Incomes

She added that the small income demands the greatest skill in planning and that it is with family economics of the present day that the association is prepared to deal.

Dr. Zuill is professor and head of home economics at the University of Iowa and has worked for the betterment of farm homes in the West and hospitals and schools throughout the country.

At a luncheon of the Social Service Department of the association today Miss Clare M. Tousley, assistant general director of the New York Charity Organization Society, talked on "Does Social Work Patch or Build?"

"The answer to this question," she held, "depends on three things: first, who is doing the work; second, how do they do it; third, do they have the coöperation and understanding of the community?"

Social work is like a patch which frequently brings about a fresh tear, she stressed, when it is done by hastily formed groups. But, in its genuine performance by trained experts, it builds and proceeds from a thoroughly constructed foundation, even if progress is slow. She advised that those entering social work, "learn and profit by the mistakes and discoveries of the past by taking training before actually going on the firing-line."

The home-making department was another group to hold a luncheon today. This was given at the Hotel Governor Clinton and included speeches by Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, of the consumers' advisory board of the National Recovery Administration, and Mrs. Margaret Dismorr Thompson, economist of the consumers' counsel division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

To Relieve Consumer

Mrs. Blair said the board she represented was urging codes by which all goods sold over the counter would be labeled intelligibly to the consumer. Mrs. Thompson offered reassurance that the agricultural adjustment corporation's price-raising need not be a severe burden on the consumer. The farmers will be helped by it, but profiteering is barred, she emphasized, because the act raises farm prices only up to their pre-war buying power.

The afternoon sessions were on educational courses and business conditions in their relation to home economics. At one of these, Miss Flora Rose, director of the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University, discussed proposed changes in the college curriculum. Social sciences should not only be made important, but the social science point of view should be included in all courses given, she urged.

Methods by which parents may study their children under a system of "directed observation" were discussed by another group. Miss Gladys E. Robinette, director and teacher of child development in the John Muir Technical High School of Pasadena, described the "laboratory" of her school where a one-way visible screen makes it possible for parents to observe children without subjecting the youngsters to self-consciousness. This had been the means for making adjustments, in social life, according to her report, and had encouraged a more unbiased viewpoint.

More than 700 families have sent in requests for service from the Family Consultation Bureau of the Child Development Institute of Teachers' College, Columbia University, during the two years of its operation, Mrs. Margaret G. Benz, general secretary of the bureau, revealed. The bureau aids in child guidance, family relationships, family health, house management, family finance and legal services.

A good word for "Big Business," which has been under miscroscopic criticism at the conference, was spoken by Prof. E. V. McCollum, scientist and professor at Johns Hopkins University.

"It is not many years since it was generally assumed that industry acted on the principle that the buyer must beware, and that every possible advantage was taken for gain regardless of ethical principles involved. It is evident on every hand that this attitude no longer prevails. My contact with many business men in many fields has convinced me that good will, established on the basis of the satisfied customer, is generally believed to be the best business policy and it is on this assumption that nearly all big business is conducted today."

To Boost Happiness

Mrs. Mildred Weigley Wood of Phoenix, Ariz., found standards of happiness too low.

"We need to help parents to enjoy their children more," she declared. "Parents do not realize what a good time they can have with their children and how much members of a family can add to one another's happiness."

A feature of the conference yesterday was an address of Mr. David R. Williams of the FERA, in which he stressed the social effects of the economic depression. Mr. Williams said there were 3,000,000 families in the United States who needed immediate rehabilitation.

Mr. Abraham Epstein, executive secretary of the American Association for Social Security, called attention to the need for solving the old-age dependency problem, which he declared was keener here than in any other country, because the "pace of industry takes such a toll in strength and because there is a discrimination against older workers."

He urged the enactment of a comprehensive system of social insurance, saying insecurity was "the dominant note of our modern life, and not a single class in society is free from this fear."

Mr. Epstein quoted figures purporting to show that there are 3,000,000,000 industrial mishaps in the United States every year.

Told of Ideals

Dr. Frances Zuill
President American Home Economics Association

'Black-Coats' Join British Societies To Find New Jobs

Former Salaries Stop Them From Drawing Insurance Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—An organization known as the Provincial Association of Executive Unemployed has been formed at Sale near here to assist the large army of jobless "black-coated" workers in the north of England. Thus Manchester is coming into line with London which already has the British Executive Employment Society offering similar services.

These organizations cater to men who have, while working, earned salaries of £250 a year and more, and for this reason are not entitled to draw unemployment insurance relief.

Many of the officials of the association here are themselves jobless. In order to make a meager living one of them cleans cars, though not long ago he occupied an important executive position. Every effort is being made to put members into touch with prospective employers, the advertisement columns of newspapers are carefully scanned, and many other details are being constantly attended to.

In a few weeks the attendance at the association's headquarters reached the 60 mark. That number includes jobless accountants, architects, secretaries, managers, an ex-consul, master mariners, and an inspector of aircraft. Only 10 of these men have an income of any kind, and in most cases it is less than £50 a year. One man walked from Manchester to join, and then walked back again. Another paid his 2s. 6d. membership fee, and then had only 1s. 7½d. left.

'Ere yer are, lidy—everyone guar'nt'd a puffick bloom

London News Agency — At the Caledonian Market

Treasures Lurk in Caledonian Mart But—an Old Mackintosh Is Needed

* * *

Bargain Hunters Find Rare Finds --- Like Black Pearls For 7s. 6d. --and Always the Advice, 'Wear a Mackintosh' and Then Bargain

* * *

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"When you go to the Caledonian Market, always wear a mackintosh," is the advice given to bargain hunters who visit the famous peddlers' mart in Islington.

Not that there is really any connection between bargains and mackintoshes. It has never been proved, for instance, that the woman who, a couple of years ago, innocently bought in the market a string of black pearls for 7s. 6d. which she subsequently sold for £20,000, was at the time wearing a mackintosh. Neither has it been proved that a mackintosh composed the wearing apparel of the book lover who, for one penny, bought an original edition of "Alice in Wonderland" and sold it afterward for a sum quite fantastic—nevertheless the advice is always the same. To be without a mackintosh—preferably an old one—is to be an outsider of the most blatant kind.

The Caledonian Market lies in North London. Seventy-nine years ago, when it moved out there from the site of old Smithfield, it provided a sale ground for cattle only. If peddlers frequented it, setting up small junk stalls among the livestock, they were regarded as market-followers of no significance.

But peddling proved a profitable affair. It grew so profitable that horses, and carts, and harness and the like began to be peddled and became so important a part of the regular routine that, in 1867, market rules were drawn up for the ordering of it. Thirty years later the still expanding business was recognized by law, and, from 1900 or thereabouts, grew up the regular Tuesday and Friday—especially Friday—peddlers' market which is now famous over half the world.

Anybody can take a pitch on the cobbles of the Caledonian Market. By paying rent for a month in advance, it is possible to have the word "Let" painted in rough white letters upon one of the iron posts which divide the "stalls" and thereby to be sure of a site. (There is a Russian Countess who has had the word "Let" painted regularly for years over the spot where she sells her antique bric-a-brac. But it is equally possible to besiege the gates at ten o'clock any Tuesday or Friday morning, to throw down a two-shilling piece, and then to make a rush for any site which is not "Let," and there, without further obligation, to do business for the rest of the day.

One hundred thousand persons pass through the Caledonian Market on a fine Friday. They are people of all kinds and of all nations. And a hundred thousand things are to be bought in the Market—from a safety-pin, it is said, to a string of black pearls. There are always bargains to be found if one knows how to look for them—but it is advisable to wear a mackintosh.

Idaho Names Lakes For Twin Children Of Virginia Woman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TWIN FALLS, Idaho—So abundant are the lakes of Idaho that many are as yet unnamed. Two however, have recently been added to the named lakes of Idaho. They bear the names Geline and Killian, twin children of Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman, national president of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Bowman was guest speaker at the banquet where the dedication pageant was presented. Mrs. Rose R. Gilgan, Boise, Idaho, national magazine chairman of the B. P. W. Federation, wrote the pageant.

The christening was the result of a two-year promise of Governor C. Ben Ross to name the lakes for Mrs. Bowman's children. Mrs. Ross, wife of the Governor; Mrs. Myrtle Enking, one of the two women state treasurers in the United States; Mrs. Lucille V. Bailey, Mrs. Ethel Honeywell, state president, and Mrs. Christine Matthaeus and Miss Lucy Higgins took part in the program.

Two blue bottles, bearing water from the lakes, and lettered in white with the children's names, were presented to Mrs. Bowman. They were gifts of the Boise Club.

Susan and Sammy Delve Into Closets For Things to Take to Summer Camp

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 28—In countless thousands of city homes today children are burrowing into hideaways after their camp togs preparatory to boarding special trains to summer camps from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Ore. The annual exodus on the week-end before the Fourth of July indicates fresh air and sunshine for a record number of "cliff dwellers" this year, railroad men say.

At any rate, there is much ado about it, as middies and khaki shorts, mosquito netting and tennis rackets, and maybe a medal or two from last year are heaped indiscriminately into suit cases and bags.

The first full length camp specials left Grand Central today, and the Pennsylvania Railroad has already sent many a special car on its way. No one entering the big railroad station could mistake what is under way. Banners are flying at each meeting point.

More than 15,000 boys are going to the tiny canvas towns with the Boy Scouts this summer, and an equal number of Girl Scouts will put on their clover-studded uniforms and climb aboard special trains bound for camps, which are booked to overflowing, the two organizations said.

The New York Central reports special train or car reservations for 12,000 campers in the next five days. In addition, there are many boys and girls traveling in smaller parties. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad will distribute 12,000 young campers at points throughout the New England states.

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THE PINES HOTEL at Digby—for golf, fishing, swimming, boating, tennis. Then, CORNWALLIS INN, Kentville, or the

LAKESIDE INN in ancient Yarmouth. Or at Halifax, there's the LORD NELSON.
(op. Assoc. Can. Hotels)

Rates (American Plan)—*Lakeside Inn* (June 29-Sept. 5) and *Cornwallis Inn* (all year). Single—$6. up; double—$5. up p. p. *Pines Hotel* (June 28-Sept. 7) Single—$7. up; double—$5.50 up p. p. *Algonquin Hotel* (June 30-Sept. 4) Single—$8. up; double—$7. up per person.

Sail New York-Boston to Yarmouth. Or rail to St. Andrews. Ferry, Saint John—Digby. Dominion Atlantic Railway meets all ships.

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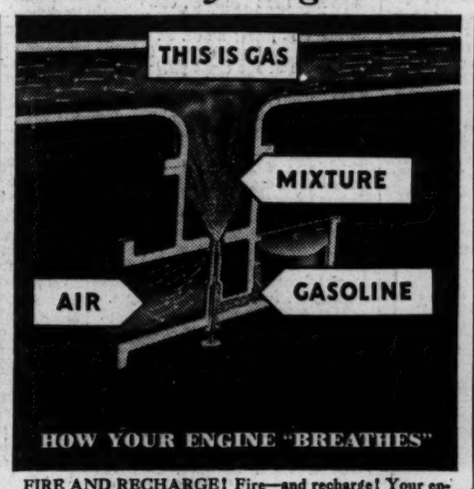
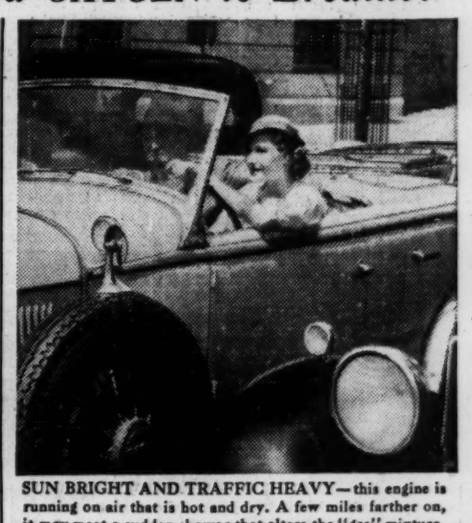
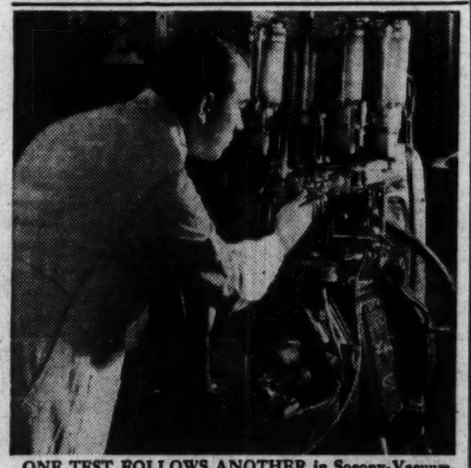


FIRE AND RECHARGE! Fire—and recharge! Your engine has a "beat," too. Each cylinder draws in a fresh supply of "gas" with every alternate down stroke of the pistons.



SUN BRIGHT AND TRAFFIC HEAVY—this engine is running on air that is hot and dry. A few miles farther on, it may meet a sudden shower that alters the "gas" mixture.



ONE TEST FOLLOWS ANOTHER in Socony-Vacuum Research Laboratories where engineers are constantly checking Socony Mobilgas, and the way that it mixes with air.

YOUR CAR CAN'T BURN *liquid* gasoline. It must first turn gasoline into "gas" by mixing it with large quantities of air.

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Try Socony Mobilgas—and see what this means in performance. It's sold at all Socony dealers. Look for the Flying Red Horse.

SEE THAT WORD "MOBILGAS"—there on the gas pump? The gasoline you buy here will give you top-notch performance. It's the only gasoline with Climatic Control.

SOCONY SOCONY-VACUUM Mobilgas
IT MIXES BETTER WITH AIR

Single Men on City Relief Cut

Norfolk Colonists Ride Away

Harvard Rioters Appeal Fines

Police Patrolmen Go Back to School to Learn Radio —Household Helpers Hunted, Jobs Waiting— Pine Tree Limited Cooled Off

(Continued from Page 1)

molested out through the prison gate in a dirt truck, one driving, the other apparently covered with dirt in the back. Guards knew the driver, a "trusty," had been assigned to haul dirt from the colony yard to the prison farm a short distance away.

Mr. Winslow replaced Mr. Howard B. Gill, recently deposed by Governor Ely for alleged negligence in conducting the colony affairs.

* * *

Score: 5 to 2

While police throughout the State watched for the fleeing Norfolk men, three Deer Island prisoners returned to their cells, chagrined. They tried early this morning to cut short their enforced visit at the prison by driving an automobile across Shirley Gut at low tide to the Winthrop shore. Deer Island guards gave chase, fired two shots. And the prisoners remain prisoners.

Meanwhile the Rutland prison camp welcomed back two members, recently escaped. Worcester police did the trick.

Riots

Demonstrators Fined

Speeches in Harvard Yard, especially when they are part of Harvard commencement exercises, are all right. Speeches in Harvard Square, just outside the fence, aren't so all right, especially when they stop traffic, collect mobs, threaten a riot.

Three young women and six young men were found guilty in East Cambridge Court yesterday of demonstrating unlawfully in the square last Thursday. Harvard graduation then provided a ready-made crowd. Anti-Nazi demonstrators climbed station roofs, chained themselves to fences, displayed painted appeals on sweaters. The result: Two fines of $50 for willfully disturbing an assembly—seven fines of $5 each for starting a demonstration. All defendants appealed.

Employment

More Jobs Than Workers

Maids and mothers' helpers wanted!

Breadlines and welfare lists may be with us still, but the Massachusetts State Unemployment Service is having trouble finding young women to fill positions as general household workers. The demand exceeds the supply, Mr. Everett L. Hanna, Boston unemployment head, says.

And the reason, apparently, is immigration laws. They restrict the influx from countries formerly producing these "in service" workers.

The Boston office also says it occasionally has trouble finding men capable of handling specialized mechanical equipment, and steel workers experienced with bridge work.

A shortage of workers in some building lines is foreseen if the federal housing program goes into operation.

Transportation

Air-Conditioned Train

Coolness and speed are not usually associated. But they will join hands today in New England when the Pine Tree Limited, fast Boston - to - Portland - and - Bangor train of the Boston & Maine and Maine Central railroads, departs from the North Station at 4:50 p. m., daylight saving time. It will be thoroughly air-conditioned from locomotive tender to observation car platform.

An official party of Governors John G. Winant of New Hampshire and Louis J. Brann of Maine and railroad officials will extend felicities to the roads on the first run of the modernized train. At Portsmouth a radio party will come aboard and transmit by short-wave a description of the air-conditioned interior of the train to Station WBZ (6 to 6:30 p. m.).

Air-conditioning of the Pine Tree Limited is the first step in this program of the Boston & Maine and Maine Central. Installation of similar equipment on the Flying Yankee, fast morning train to Portland and Bangor, will be completed shortly, as well as de luxe coaches and diners on all through trains in Maine and New Hampshire.

Fish

Privacy for Shad

A million or so tiny shad fry frisked about in an exclusive pool of the Palmer River in Rehoboth today. They arrived in large milk cans. And they won't leave on fish lines or in nets. The "no-fishing" signs are up.

The State Division of Fisheries and Game wants to restore to Massachusetts an industry that once brought in thousands of dollars in a silvery horde. The Rehoboth planting is part of a state-wide system of shad-spawning grounds. Fishways from the sea up to this and other beds are being improved. The spawning shad will receive every protection.

Police

Go to School

A group of burly Boston policemen started to school today, just as the sons and daughters—of those who have sons and daughters—got seriously down to the business of enjoying the summer vacation.

School for the patrolmen, however, consists of learning how to operate the radios soon to be installed in 63 cruising cars. Those first to prowl Boston streets will be equipped with one-way sets. The two-way system comes later.

Student officers meanwhile must learn particularly well a code to be used in broadcasting. Important messages must not be intelligible to outsiders. They must, though, be intelligible to those for whom they are intended.

Building

School for Newton

A $275,375 shovel of dirt was turned over in Newton this morning, breaking ground for a new school building. City officials watched in dignified silence as the shovel bit the earth. The building-to-be will replace two old wooden structures.

The project is one of the largest under the PWA in this section.

Summer Theaters

This Week-end—While the Lakewood Players, near Skowhegan, Maine, are closing their fourth week with "Double Door," most of the other summer theater groups are going through final dress rehearsals and rushing sets together for their openings. Virtually the only other offering on this week-end's schedule is "The Chimes of Corneville," opening tonight at Lawrence Langner's Country Playhouse at Westport, Conn. A charmingly witty musical piece, it has been adapted by Mr. Arthur Guiterman from Planquette's opera of the 1870's. Mr. Guiterman's translation of Moliere's "The School for Husbands" was tried out at Westport last year.

Next Week—July 2 seems to be the appropriate date. That Monday will witness the opening of at least eight houses. Raymond Moore, at Dennis, on Cape Cod, is presenting "The Pursuit of Happiness," which took New York by storm last winter. Mr. Moore's cast will include Harry Elerbe, Viola Frayne and Percy Killbride. This play will be performed by several groups this summer. . . . The Jitney Players, whose week runs from Tuesday to Saturday, are opening on July 3, also with "The Pursuit of Happiness." Alice Keating Cheney announces several of last season's New York successes on her list and a new one, "Come-Uppance," to be tried out the week of Aug. 21.

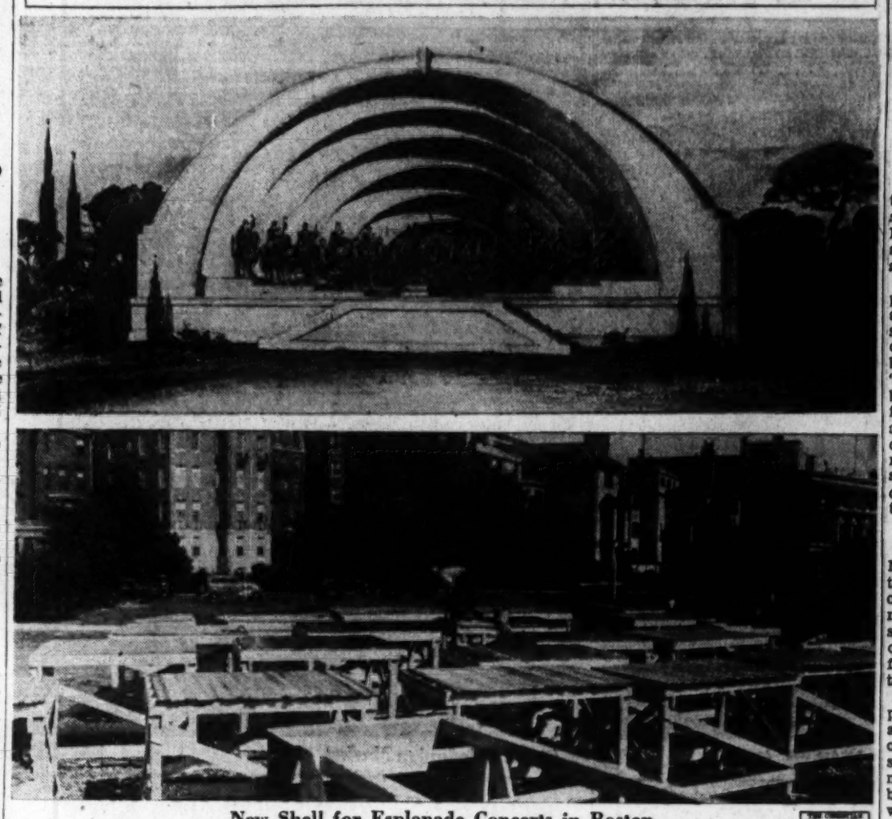
Walter Hartwig is opening his Ogunquit (Me.) Playhouse next Monday with Florence Williams, Russell Gleason and Daisy Atherton in "The Curtain Rises." Mr. Hartwig announces that the play will be done in costume for the first time, the period being 1872. . . . Cecilia Loftus is joining the South Shore Players at Cohasset, for their production of "Her Master's Voice," the Clare Kummer comedy. Leona Roberts and Donald Macdonald are also in the cast. . . . The Barnstormers are playing "Passing Brompton Road," an English farce by Jean Brandon Thomas, for the first time in America. . . . At the Wharf Theater at Provincetown, Mass., Margaret Hewes and Frederic McKay will open their season of five new and four old plays with "Candle Light."

Phidelah Rice, one of the pioneers in the summer theater movement, will start his Vineyard Players on their tenth season with "The Curtain Rises," on July 2. The headquarters of the group is the Rice Playhouse, Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard.

With the opening of the Berkshire Playhouse next Monday, one of the more interesting summer theater attempts is being made. F. Cowles Strickland will present during the week three of the eight plays promised for the repertory season. Beginning with "Dulcy," by George S. Kaufman, on Monday night, the schedule is as follows: Tuesday and Wednesday, "Her Master's Voice"; Thursday and Friday, "Dulcy," and Saturday, "Saturday's Children," by Maxwell Anderson.

Later in the week "Her Master's Voice" will be seen at the Town Hall Theater in Peterborough, N. H., and "Art and Mrs. Bottle," at the Beach Theater, West Falmouth, both opening on the evening of July 4.

Orchestral Tones to File Out in Order



New Shell for Esplanade Concerts in Boston

Above—Acoustical Design Provides Non-Electric Outdoor Amplifier for Arthur Fiedler's Musicians. Below—Constructing Portable Stage Which Will Be Stored at Close of Summer Season.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Honor Divided

Progressives declare three acts of the Massachusetts Legislature keep this session from being almost a "washout." They are the mandatory minimum wage law, the continuation of the interstate compact commission, and the establishment of a division of occupational hygiene. Laurels for service in obtaining this legislation are being placed notably on the brows of Senator Parkman, Republican, of Boston, and Senator Finnegan, Democratic floor leader. Senator Parkman, it is pointed out, was the spearhead of a Republican wedge hitherto absent in the support of so-called liberal measures.

Senator Parkman

Mr. Parkman's growing liberalism is regarded as due largely to his service as head of the interstate compact commission, a service that brought him in close and realistic contact with Labor's problems. One ardent supporter of this tall, deep-eyed Senator declared she was happy he lost in his attempt to become Mayor of Boston. He has been more valuable in the Senate, she explained.

* * *

Splendid in Defeat

Senator Finnegan has led more splendid defeats than any other legislator. His leadership over the Democrats, coupled to Senator Parkman's left-wing Republicanism, has chalked up several victories for socially enlightened legislation.

But looking at the whole picture, the Massachusetts Legislature, now petering toward adjournment, has muffed its chances. It has thrown onto the slag heap of defeated bills most of its opportunities for a creditable record.

* * *

Lost Chances for Good

Potentially prolific seeds nurtured by the special crime commission when thrown among the legislators brought forth no fruit. None of the studied proposals for improved police and court systems have resulted in laws. People were refused the privilege of expressing approval or disapproval of the present annual sessions of the Legislature.

The public was refused the protection involved in a bill that would have given to the public utilities commission the power to regulate utility holding companies. The child labor amendment was not ratified; the age limit for leaving school was not raised; and workers were refused insurance protection throughout the period of their disabilities.

* * *

No blanket dispraisal of the work of the Massachusetts Legislature should obscure the fact that there are many intelligent and conscientious men serving the public in the House and Senate. But often they seem to be the still, small voices on the roll calls.

* * *

More Amendment

Prorogation now hangs upon the amount of speed that two conference committees can muster. The House balked at the amendment offered by the Senate to both the milk control bill and the parimutuel betting measure. With House and Senate in substantial agreement on both measures, the Senate offered an amendment to each.

The betting bill amendment provided that "breakage" be reduced from 10 cents to 5 cents and that the money go to licensee rather than to the State. The amendment to the milk control bill proposed that cream for manufacturing purposes be exempt from the provisions of the measure.

* * *

Milky Way Churned

The milky way has not been a peaceful way. Now with all dangers likely to be overcome, the shadow of Governor Ely blocks the path of the legislators. Even if the conference committee succeeds in smoothing out difficulties between the two branches, the Governor has indicated he would veto the measure unless the retail price fixing provision is deleted. And the cow has just as good a chance of jumping over the moon as the Legislature has of getting the bill through this session in the event of a veto.

Police Get Armored Car

Sullen-looking and menacing, like a fantasy of Norman Bel Geddes design in miniature, a dusky gray armored Ford rolled up to the State House yesterday. It was the first of four armored cars to implement the equipment of the state police. Shields, like scales of a prehistoric animal, hung over the radiator and tires. Bullet-proof glass, an inch thick, made a conservatory for the occupants; and black holes, four in number, yawned from the body of the car.

These lethal vehicles are to be garaged in each of the four barracks, in West Bridgewater, Framingham, Rutland and Northampton, are the State's answer to the criminal who exploits the automobile for his quick attack and escape. Thus the evil-doer forces a strange change in the family touring car.

Ely's Pen at Work

A stroke of Governor Ely's pen has brought assurance of relief to municipalities still battling with the backwash of the depression. By the provisions of a bill signed yesterday, cities and towns are authorized to borrow for welfare purposes 40 per cent of the amount they were allowed to borrow under the terms of the $30,000,000 Halliwell relief bill of last year.

The Governor also signed into law a measure authorizing the Metropolitan District Commission to purchase bonds of the Boston Elevated Railway falling due this year and next year. The refinancing involved approximates $111,000,000.

The Governor's penship also made a fact of the special commission to investigate and recommend legislation on the subject of unemployment insurance and reserves.

* * *

Keefe to Help Cole

Paul Keefe, youngish, black-haired Boston attorney, will manage the campaign of the Democratic pre-primary candidate for Governor, Brig.-Gen. Charles W. Cole. Mr. Keefe did similar honors for Governor Ely.

Feminine competition appears to be concentrated on the Republican ticket. Miss Irma Edelaide Rich of Boston has thrown her hat into the political ring She will compete for state auditor against Mrs. Elizabeth Pigeon, pre-primary selection for that post. Miss Rich was deposed by State Auditor Hurley when he recently abolished her position.

Ralph M. Blagden.

Strawberry Auctions

A good portion of Louisiana's strawberry crop is sold at public auctions at shipping centers in the belt each night during the harvest season.

Streamline Motorcars Popular in Austria

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—During the first six months of the present year the automobile industry in Austria has made a rapid advance. The two chief factories are producing 15 per cent more cars than last year and 40 per cent more motorcycles.

New streamline models are proving especially popular and this season's sales in Vienna much exceed those of a number of years past. Austrian exports have also risen.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and warmer tonight and Friday; gentle variable to southwesterly winds.

Maine: Fair tonight; Friday scattered thundershowers; somewhat warmer on the southwest coast.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and somewhat warmer tonight; Friday scattered thundershowers; somewhat cooler Friday afternoon and night in north portion.

Massachusetts: Fair and somewhat warmer tonight; Friday generally fair and warmer; possibly scattered thundershowers in afternoon in extreme north portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and somewhat warmer tonight and Friday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds, becoming south or southwest, and partly overcast weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	70	New Orleans	80	90
Bermuda	78	84	New York	68	80
Chicago	78	78	Norfolk, Va.	76	94
Denver	62	88	Philadelphia	72	88
Helena, Mont.	50	72	St. Louis	84	102
Jacksonville	80	90	St. Paul	74	104
Kansas City	84	102	San Francisco	56	70
Los Angeles	60	80	Washington	78	90
Miami, Fla.	84	84			

A—9 a. m. June 28.
B—Maximum June 27.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 1:11 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.
Height of tides 11.6 feet, 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:50 p. m.

New Esplanade Shell to Stop 'Churning' of Orchestra Music

Carpenters Busy Building Portable Stage Which Can Be Stored After Each Season; Latest in Acoustics Incorporated

The presence of what has appeared to be an outdoor table factory on a stretch of lawn on the Charles River Esplanade has aroused curiosity among autoists streaming daily along Embankment Road.

Although the crew of busy carpenters did not think of themselves as running a table factory, the result of their efforts will be used in connection with a species of banquet—a musical feast. For the "tables" are simply 28 units which, bolted together, will form a platform from which an orchestra of about 50 Boston Symphony musicians, led by Arthur Fiedler, will regale the public this summer. The sixth season of the free Esplanade concerts will open probably sometime in July.

To Store Platform

This unique stage was devised by Mr. Harold Field Kellogg, architect, to diminish the deteriorating effect of weather, and further reduce annual costs, by making it possible to store the stage at the end of one concert season, and reassemble it for the next without new construction.

When the musicians play on the portable stage it will be roofed over and walled in by an "acoustic shell" of remarkable steel and wood construction, designed to carry the music at its best to a greater number of listeners than was possible with the experimental all-wood shell which has served for five years. The new device has been evolved by studies and plans worked over for a year by Mr. Kellogg in collaboration with Dr. W. R. Barss, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, authority on acoustics. The engineering department of the Metropolitan District Commission, of which Mr. Benjamin Davis is chief engineer, helped on structural problems.

Low-Arched Shell

To the Esplanade Concert audiences the front of the new shell will look like a wide, relatively low arch over the stage. The rear wall will be flat, instead of concave like that of the old shell. Instead of the continuous interior wall of the old structure, the new interior will be in three steplike strips, or concentric rings—each ring joining the other after a ridge formation. These strips will be a wooden surfacing attached to supports on an outer shell one-quarter of an inch thick.

According to the calculations of Dr. Barss, the rigidity of the steel outer shell will give the vibrations of the orchestra tones a backing comparable with the firmness of the walls of a concert hall, thus eliminating objectionable boom and rattle heard in the old structure. The wooden lining, the physicist says, should give a better tone quality than the bare steel could offer.

Copies 'Cello

Remarkable details underlie the basic theory of the new structure. The wooden lining is not attached tightly to the outer shell of steel, but to supports which will leave hollow chambers between each of the concentric rings and the steel roof and walls. Thus each ring will react to the musical vibrations much like the body of a 'cello.

The breaking of the interior of the shell into well-defined sections—the concentric rings—will provide separate reflectors for different sections of the orchestra, so that each body of tone may be sent forward cleanly, instead of all tones being churned up together, as in the old shell. The theory is that the total effect of orchestral tone will be the better in quality, balance and carrying power, when it is thus caused to "file out" in orderly sections, rather than as a confused "crowd" of instrumental tone qualities. Mr. Kellogg made his architectural drawings conform to the calculations of Dr. Barss as to the width, length, degree of arch, and angle of incidence of the concentric rings.

In the final analysis, architect, acoustics expert, and engineers have worked out together a non-electric, outdoor orchestral amplifier which it is believed will be unique among those used in the section.

Betting Bill Decision; Toll Boycott Looms; Police Board Kept

As between the Massachusetts House and Senate, there is no longer any disagreement on the bill for legalized betting on horse and dog races. The conference committee today compromised on the amendment holding up passage in the Senate. The committee agreed that all "breakage" above five cents shall go half to the State half to the track. "Breakage" is racetrack parlance for those fractional portions of bets over even money. The rest is up to the Governor.

* * *

Perpetuation of the Fall River Police Board for at least another year was assured with defeat in the House today of the bill abolishing the board, which gives the State close supervision over the Fall River police system.

* * *

Three East Boston legislators today made a desperate bid to stave off the proposed toll charge of 25 cents on each automobile passing through the new $19,000,000 East Boston tunnel. Representatives Sullivan, Centracchio and Barry urged the Rules Committee to admit a bill that would authorize the State to pay $250,000 from the highway fund each year to meet operation costs of the tunnel. A motorists' boycott of the tunnel is feared in East Boston unless the toll charges are averted.

* * *

Several degrees below "the man who didn't know it was loaded" and the man who stands up in a boat, is the person who hurls firecrackers from moving automobiles. This apparently is the view of Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, registrar of motor vehicles, who today issued a warning against this manifestation of the holiday spirit.

Second Empire State

Although the Empire State Building on Fifth Avenue, New York City, 102 stories high, is widely known, few know that a small building by the same name has stood on lower Broadway in New York City for many years.

Pledge to Defend Soil to Roumania Disturbs French

Did Foreign Minister Go Too Far in Offer? Ask Public and Press

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, June 28—"France's frontier is now no longer the Rhine but the Dniester," is the troubled comment which greeted the return to Paris today of M. Louis Barthou from Bucharest and Belgrade.

The press for the most part acclaims M. Barthou's Balkan trip as a spectacular triumph for French diplomancy and approves the tightening of the nation's alliances in eastern Europe. But governmental circles and a portion of the press are anxiously pondering the possible consequences of the Foreign Minister's dramatic declaration in Bucharest: "If and one tries to touch a single square inch of your territory France will come to your aid immediately."

Such a categorical declaration that the French people will fight to defend Roumania's faraway frontiers on the Dniester made a distinctly unfavorable impression here.

Obligations Questioned

Even Pertinax writing in the nationalist Echo de Paris which usually voices the sentiments of the general staff, asks uneasily: "Do not the declarations of the French Foreign Minister exceed our juridical obligations?" Pertinax argues that if Poland and Czechoslovakia are allies of France, Roumania and Yugoslavia on the other hand are only associates.

The Communist organ Humanite, unhampered by any governmental connection, speaks plainly in this fashion: "To affirm in the face of the world that France will go to war to defend territories annexed by Carol of Roumania or Alexander of Yugoslavia is to champion a dangerous policy and encourage eventual armed conflict."

Two Camps Set Up

If a majority of Frenchmen fail to share these apprehensions and approve M. Barthou's policy of committing France to intervention in the Balkans, there is nevertheless an important minority in French diplomatic circles who feel the Foreign Minister went too far.

General rejoicings in France over M. Barthou's triumphal tour are therefore tempered by troubled reflections on the future consequences of stretching France's frontiers, figuratively speaking, to include that notorious powder barrel of Europe, the Balkans.

Thus M. Barthou's sentimental journeys on the Continent have ended—as far as French public opinion is concerned—by setting up two camps, one of which finds French security and European peace greatly strengthened by return to a policy of military alliances in support of the status quo, while the other, less important so far but growing, fears a new 1914 may follow revival of methods prevalent in 1913.

Charleston Losing Dogs

Something is doing away with Charleston, S. C., dogs. A few years ago 4500 were listed on the tax books. Now the number has been reduced to 262.

Extra Food Value

Not since the introduction of pasteurization has there been so important a discovery in the dairy field as Irradiation. It increases in milk the quantity of Vitamin 'D' . . . an especially desirable food element for growing children. Whiting Milk Companies are glad to make it available to you. The cost is only one cent more per quart.

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CONNECTICUT

EAST HARTFORD, Routes 2 and 15 Pitkin and Main Streets — C. M. Pierce, Prop. (Opening June 30)

MILFORD, Route 1 — C. R. Johnson, Prop. (Open about July 15)

THOMPSONVILLE, Route 5 90 Enfield Street — R. W. Smith, Prop.

WEST HARTFORD, Routes 101 and 185 Albany Ave. and N. Main Sts. — C. M. Pierce, Prop.

MASSACHUSETTS

ATTLEBORO — Baker & Baker, Prop.

BRIGHTON / Oak Square — Dutchland Farms, Inc., Prop.

BROCKTON 309 Battles Street — Dutchland Farms, Inc., Prop.

BUZZARDS BAY, Routes 6 and 28 — Dutchland Farms, Inc., Prop.

CAMBRIDGE, Routes 1 and 3 763 Memorial Drive — James Ago, Prop.

DEDHAM, Routes 1A and 128 — Mary E. Hartigan Corp., Prop.

DORCHESTER, Route 3 705 Gallivan Blvd. — Dutchland Farms, Inc., Prop.

FALMOUTH, Route 28 — Mrs. Josephine Browning, Prop.

GLOUCESTER, Route 127 — Arthur D. Widger, Prop.

HARWICHPORT, Route 28 — Mary E. Hartigan, Prop.

HINGHAM, Route 3A — Dutchland Farms, Inc., Prop.

HYANNIS, Route 28 — Dutchland Farms, Inc., Prop.

KINGSTON, Route 3 — Dutchland Farms, Inc., Prop.

MANCHESTER, Route 127 348 Summer Street — Arthur D. Widger, Prop.

MARION, Routes 6 and 105 — Mrs. S. H. Burbank, Prop.

NATICK, Route 9 — Fred J. Kennedy, Prop. (Opening June 30)

NO. ATTLEBORO, Route 1 So. Washington Street — Mrs. Alma Precourt, Prop.

ONSET, Route 6 559 Onset Avenue — Mrs. Eppa Nicolaisen, Prop.

PLAINVILLE, Route 1 — D. & R. Loring, Prop.

POCASSET, Route 28 — Avis & Louise Prout, Prop.

QUINCY, Route 3 521 Southern Artery — Dutchland Farms, Inc., Prop.

READING, Route 28 Main and Hopkin Streets — A. T. & J. F. Buanton, Prop.

REVERE, Route 60 Revere Airport — G. P. Symonds, Prop.

SAGAMORE, Route 3 — E. M. Watson, Prop.

SALISBURY, Route 1 Salisbury Square — Fred A. Lupus, Prop.

SAUGUS, Route 1 — W. A. Sherwood, Prop.

SCITUATE HARBOR — Mrs. Jessie Davis, Prop.

SEEKONK, Routes 6 and 114 — Arthur C. Darling, Prop.

SOMERSET, Routes 6 and 138 — Harland, Inc., Prop.

SOUTH EASTON, Routes 123 and 138 Belmont and Washington Streets — Mrs. Norma L. Buck, Prop.

WEST AUBURN, Routes 20 and 12 Southbridge and Washington Sts. — Mrs. Addie P. Dodd, Prop.

WEST SPRINGFIELD, Route 5 1296 Riverdale Street — Frank Simpson, Prop.

WOBURN, Routes 3 and 128 Lexington and Cambridge Sts. — Mrs. Dorothy Hargraves, Prop.

WOLLASTON BEACH Wollaston Boulevard — E. E. Knowles, Prop.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, Route 3 — McInnis & Steel, Prop.

LAKEPORT, Routes 3 and 11 — Avis & Louise Prout, Prop.

SALEM, Route 28 — W. O. Paisley, Prop.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT, Routes 114 and 138 Two-Mile Corner — F. F. Cowey, Prop.

E. GREENWICH, Route 1 — C. E. Sampson, Prop.

WARWICK, Route 117 Spring Green — Mary E. Hartigan Corp., Inc.

"Let's Go to Dutchland!"

Portland Relief Mirrors Return To Happier Days

Maine Metropolis Has Widely Diversified Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, June 28—The story of recovery here mirrors the advances of a population of rugged independents. Welfare activities, with figures that have changed but little in the last year, tell the story of families who seek aid only when in dire need. Other figures on bank clearings, building contracts, and retail sales fill in the picture of a city advancing slowly but surely back toward prosperity.

Portland is peculiarly situated in the matter of industries. Most cities of a comparable size depend upon five or six major industries for their employment. Portland, however, has a total of 193 widely diversified industries turning out products that range from zinc to aprons. Consequently the city has no startling news of seasonal employment shifts to put forward.

Back of the figures of the various governmental agencies that are expending money for relief, the background of the independence of the population stands out.

Refused Direct Aid

Maine fishermen refused direct government grants to replace gear and equipment lost during storms. Loans from government agencies were arranged, however, and the gear replaced.

In the story of agricultural relief the picture grows clearer. State of Maine farmers borrowed from the Agriculture Credit Corporation $2,925,238 to purchase seed and fertilizer. With the exception of approximately $21,000 this money has all been repaid.

The bank holiday early in 1933 hit Portland hard. Banks were in a shaky condition. With the help of some RFC loans the whole banking structure of the State has been reorganized and stabilized. This, as much as any other factor, is looked upon as having been responsible for the growing prosperity in the State.

One of Maine's largest industries is in one sense intangible, though the money which pours in thereby contributes much to the State's prosperity. This business is recreation, and with Portland as the center, the city suffered with the State during the years when vacationists stayed home. But this year promises to be one of the best in this line for a long time. The flow of holiday seekers has set in strongly as bettered conditions all over the nation make possible the taking of vacations once more.

Thus Portland mirrors conditions in other states and reaps a profit for the home office.

According to the F. W. Dodge Company reports on building activities, contracts awarded in Portland for the first five months of 1934 amounted to $486,300, in contrast to $139,400 worth of contracts over the same period of 1933.

Good Average

The $600,000 put into local pockets through the CWA helped materially in reducing welfare costs and in keeping shop-owners busy. An average of more than 1000 men and women have been employed under this program. Already five major projects are planned under the PWA and it is estimated that over $120,000 will be expended in this work.

Bank clearings, reports show, jumped from 4,405,163 in May, 1933, to $7,441,359 in April this year. Electric power consumption, another good business indicator, climbed 400,000 k. w. hours from May, 1933, to April, 1934. Building activities have shown an unusual increase, compared with developments in that trade elsewhere. In April this year the total expended was $69,933, while in May, 1933, it was $17,981.

Portland looks with favor, almost with enthusiasm, upon President Roosevelt and his recovery program, although some constructive criticism has been aimed at the apparent laxity of NRA officials in punishing flagrant code violators.

Portland Shares in CWA Art Projects in Maine

By a Staff Photographer

Murals by Local Painters to Adorn Walls of Deering High School

Upper Left

Upper and Lower Left—Frieze by Ralph Frizzel, Illustrating Grecian Sports. Lower Right—Landscape Painting of Deering's Oaks and Symbolic Figures by Miss Eveleth. Upper Right—Incident of War of 1812, Painted by Claude W. Montgomery.

Speedy Maine Moose Does a Two-Minute Clip

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 28 (AP)—Inveigled into a race with a moose which easily maintained a speed of 30 miles an hour, was the story told today by Mr. Forrest C. Bond, of Jefferson, chairman of the Governor's Council.

Mr. Bond said the moose issued its unorthodox challenge as he drove his automobile along a highway, and kept easily in front of the car as the speed was increased.

Aware that few horses ever equal a speed of a mile in two minutes, the executive councilor said he was amazed to find his car required further acceleration to bring it abreast of the moose which then turned into the woods bordering the highway.

Scottsboro Verdict Upheld

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 28 (AP)—The Supreme Court today upheld the capital sentences of Clarence Norris and Heyward Patterson, Negro defendants in the Scottsboro case, and set their date of execution for Friday, Aug. 31.

Lesson to Parents Read Into Verdict On Norma Millen

Convicted on All Counts, Faces Prison Term of 21 Years

Conviction of Mrs. Norma Brighton Millen as an accessory after the fact of the Needham Trust Company robbery and murders provides for parents an object lesson in the result of a lack of proper supervision of young girls, according to Mr. Edmund R. Dewing, prosecutor.

"I am proud of a courageous verdict by a Norfolk County jury," Mr. Dewing said after court had been dismissed this morning. "I feel that justice has been done. I have hoped that the parents of Massachusetts will benefit by the object lesson that was shown in the testimony in this trial, of the result of the lack of proper supervision of young girls. This trial and the conviction of the Faber-Millen gang proves that crime never pays."

Deliberated Eight Hours

The jury brought in the verdicts in the Dedham courthouse at 12:50 this morning after nearly eight hours of deliberation.

The maximum penalty on the one robbery and two murder counts is 21 years. Sentence will not be pronounced, however, until expected appeals are argued. Court attaches indicate that formal pronouncement may be delayed until September or October.

Mrs. Millen was charged specifically with assisting and harboring her husband, Murton Millen, his brother Irving, and Abraham Faber, following the robbery of the bank on Feb. 2, in which Patrolmen Forbes McLeod and Frank Haddock were killed by machine-gun fire. All three men were recently found guilty and now await formal pronouncement of the mandatory death sentence.

Technicality

The jury was instructed, however, that due to established legal practice, Mrs. Millen's actions in behalf of her husband or brother-in-law would have to be disregarded unless the State destroyed a presumption of coercion. She, therefore, was, in effect, tried for aiding Abraham Faber.

Judge Nelson P. Brown, in charging the jury Wednesday night, after only slightly more than a week's trial, warned them that the verdict must not be tempered by the fact that the defendant was a young woman.

Mrs. Millen's attorney, Mr. George A. Douglas, had contended that she had married Murton against her will, had lived in constant fear of him and was kept in ignorance of his criminal activities.

North Dakota Vote Points To Langer Renomination

FARGO, N. D., June 28 (AP)—Returns from 430 precincts of 2242 in the State in yesterday's state primary, gave, for the Republican nomination for Governor: James P. Cain 12,415; William Langer, 20,910; T. H. H. Thoreson, 13,221.

Returns from 232 precincts of 2242 for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, gave: Lynn J. Frazier 15,419; C. S. Buck 2817; Nelson Mason 1379.

Boston Snapshots

Originator of "Dude Ranches"—With "wild west show" riders disporting themselves at Andrew Square this week, many people are fired with the desire to go west for the summer to one of the many dude ranches now advertised extensively.

A decade ago Mr. A. B. Smith, an easterner himself, realized how many people on the Atlantic seaboard did cherish the desire to wear ten-gallon hats, cling to bucking bronchos and generally go through the motions of cowboy film heroes. At this time Mr. Smith was passenger traffic manager of the Northern Pacific Railway, so he was in a position to do something to satisfy these aspirants to cowboydom.

Already a few ranchers in isolated districts of the Rocky Mountains were accommodating a few wealthy families from the East each summer. Mr. Smith decided to make the same opportunities available to the general public. The result was the organization of the dude ranch business.

Although he is now living in Milton, Mass., 2500 miles from the scene of dude ranch vacationing, Mr. Smith still retains a dominating influence over this new industry.

* * *

Gull's-Eye View—Bucking bronchos may delight some vacationists—but others are doing their rough riding on the various roller coasters at shore resorts. The nearest we have come to a gull's-eye view of the beach was the brief glimpse of Nantasket which we obtained last night as the Paragon Park coaster paused for a moment before taking its first 85-foot plunge. We wondered whether seagulls enjoy their silent diving and zooming as much as did the noisy crowd of youngsters on the little green cars below them.

Apart from the fact that a slightly changed track has added more speed to this coaster, and that the restaurant has been christened the "Palm Grille" and provided with new decorations and group of competent Hawaiian entertainers, Paragon Park has changed very little from last year. At present, of course, it is glorified by a plentiful application of clean new paint everywhere—except in some of the dragon-infested caves beside the watery track of the Old Mill.

The various slides and bowls in "Hilarity Hall"—with unlimited sliding privileges for patrons once inside—still claim the prolonged attention of numerous boys whose financial situation prohibits repeated use of the other rides. The roller skating rink also appeals to them.

* * *

The Nancy's Ribs—Once upon a time, soon after the five-masted schooner "Nancy," of Philadelphia, took up her commanding position on the sands of Nantasket, an enterprising soft drink concern painted an ad on her side. All that remains of this sign are the words "For the Best." We doubt very much if the owners of the houses now faced by the partly demolished wreck, agree with this statement.

The Nancy, having been washed round so as to shut off the view of quite a row of houses, began to be broken up last fall by CWA forces. As we looked at the gaunt ribs and huge timbers and thought of the labor of sawing through them, we were not surprised that the job was finally abandoned, apparently.

* * *

Arrest Chickens—Bluecoats Francis E. Tuite and J. W. Cunningham, of Waltham, are excellent policemen. But their training did not include a course on how to capture escaped chickens.

It seems that a truckload of hens, in crates, had been parked in Waltham, while the driver and his helper ate in a near-by restaurant. One of the crates having become loose, fell open and was deserted by its occupants, who walked sedately away—sedately, that is, until the officers gave chase. Then the fun began. Feathers flew fast and furious.

John Law did his best. It wasn't good enough. Driver and helper, called by the commotion, with practiced hand, scooped up the recalcitrant biddies and deposited them in their proper places. Then they drove away without giving the bluecoats so much as an egg.

Boston Art Notes

Stephen de Hospodar

At the Goodman-Walker gallery, Boylston street, is exhibited a series of woodcuts illustrating episodes in the Nibelungenlied. The artist is Mr. Stephen de Hospodar. They are striking compositions, epic in spirit and decorative in design. The artist has used his burin, now heroically to carve broad patterns of white out of the wood block's rich black ground as when he depicts Brünnhilde lying amid the magic flames, while leaping tongues of white fire flicker about the brooding silhouette of Wotan; now more economically to draw in white defining lights of Siegfried's form, in battle with the dragon.

The cave of the Nibelungs, Valhalla, the Rhine Maidens, Siegmund and Sieglinde, the Ride of the Valkyries, are variously and effectively illustrated, in a style always appropriate to the chosen medium and with contrasts of somberness and brilliance well suited to the epic tale. The least successful is that showing Siegfried forging the sword. This is rather stilted in drawing. The most impressive is undoubtedly the one in which Siegfried is borne in that last somber procession along the dim shore of the Rhine, the marchers outlined blackly and rhythmically against the gleaming river. It is an admirable parallel to a great page in Wagner's "Ring," and an interesting demonstration of the peculiar virtues of the wood block in sympathetic hands.

S. S.

More Cars Registered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—There are 12,000 more motor vehicles in operation now than at the corresponding period of the automobile license year, the total current registration approximating 150,000, the Highway Department reported. Simultaneously truck registration jumped from 18,304 to 20,640, and motorcycles from 401 to 413.

Portland CWA Mural Expresses Feeling of Longfellow's Poem

Memories of 'That Dear Old Town' Preserved in Work of Miss E. Lolita Eveleth; Inspired by Poet's 'My Lost Youth'

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, May 29—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's "My Lost Youth" furnishes inspiration for a CWA artist's mural in the poet's native city. When Miss E. Lolita Eveleth was assigned the painting of a lunette in the entrance hall of the Deering High School, of which she herself is a graduate, the lines on "the shadows of Deering's Woods," a spot always loved by Longfellow, who wrote his poem on Portland at his Cambridge residence in later life, kept running through her mind.

As she unwrapped her first sketch for the inspection of the high school principal the latter asked, "Have you thought of illustrating 'My Lost Youth'? Longfellow was a friend of the Deering family." With this new idea she produced the design which is now executed in oils on a canvas crescent, a triptych composition in subdued tans and cool greens highly appropriate as a decoration for the space it is to occupy over gray-green woodwork and pale brown walls.

The central space is given to a landscape painting of Deering's oaks, with the slender, modern bridge, quite unknown to the poet but familiar to many residents of the locality, because of the association of the neighboring grove, as the "Longfellow Bridge." Two child figures support the scenery—a small boy playing with a toy train, on the left; and a little girl with her dolly on the right; and with these figures the artist has lettered the refrain which occurs in the last two lines of each of the 10 stanzas of the well-known poem, the old Lapland song:

A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.

Expressing her appreciation of the federal art project, Miss Eveleth states, "This is the most interesting thing that I have ever done under favorable conditions." She is a graduate of the Pratt Institute in New York, where she studied mural painting during her senior year. She spent one year in the studios of Paris, and has taught for five years in the public schools.

Deering High School, which has previously had no professional works of art on its red brick walls, is to be the beneficiary of another PWA work also, in the form of a frieze by Ralph Frizzell. This purely decorative border, designed for the two windowless walls of the gymnasium, consists of one panel 78 feet by 4, and another panel 19½ feet by 4, using the figures of Greek athletes engaged in modern sports and illustrating, for instance, the different methods of hurling the discus and pursuing the pancratium, the ancient combination of boxing and wrestling. It was no foul for the boxer of Greek antiquity to strap rawhide around wrists and forearms with brass knuckles attached.

The figures are black, brush drawings on a light ochre ground, confined to an ornamented strip by a black fret on a terra cotta edge. In simple, black lettering the artist has quoted lines from Berton Braley's rhymed prayer for the spirit of sportsmanship which inspires the loser to "stand by the side of the road and cheer as the winners go by." The panels are of masonite and will be bound by wooden frames.

Mr. Frizzell is a graduate of the Deering High School and also of the School of Fine and Applied Art in Portland. In addition he has studied at the Pennsylvania Academy.

Though securely fortified the harbor has been captured at one strategic point by a CWA artist, Claude W. Montgomery a Portland native, who has been painting at Fort Williams an illustration on canvas of an outstanding incident in the history of the Fifth Infantry, U. S. A., which occupies the fort. The incident is the Battle at Lundy's Lane, in the War of 1812, when Col. James Miller made his famous reply, "I'll try, Sir," to General Brown, and brought about the brilliant seizure of the battery held by the British at Niagara Falls.

It is not the easiest of tasks to paint a picture in a barracks studio, with interested aides wandering in and out and offering varied opinions concerning accuracy of detail, military uniforms, buttons, firearms, position or coiffure. Mr. Montgomery nevertheless has achieved a realistic picture of the sunset episode which the infantry is proud to hang upon its walls. His work as a portrait painter, says Mr. Alexander Bower, director of the Portland School of Fine and Applied Art, where he received his training, shows considerable promise.

Mr. Bower, who is also director of the L. D. M. Sweat Memorial Art Museum, has worked along with the artists, guiding their efforts and offering the occasional necessary work of criticism or encouragement. The museum has recently exhibited the thirty-fifth annual salon of photographic art, which was well worth a visit, for the Portland Camera Club has won international distinction. A room of old English portraits lent by Booth Tarkington from his Kennebunkport home is attracting many admirers of the works of such masters as Lawrence, Reynolds and Gainsborough.

Cooking Taught Needy

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Unemployment relief service in Chicago does not stop with furnishing food to needy families, but now includes lessons in cooking so that the food will be used to the best advantage. Cooking classes located at 16 points throughout the city are being held each week for members of any family under the care of the Unemployment Relief Service of the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare.

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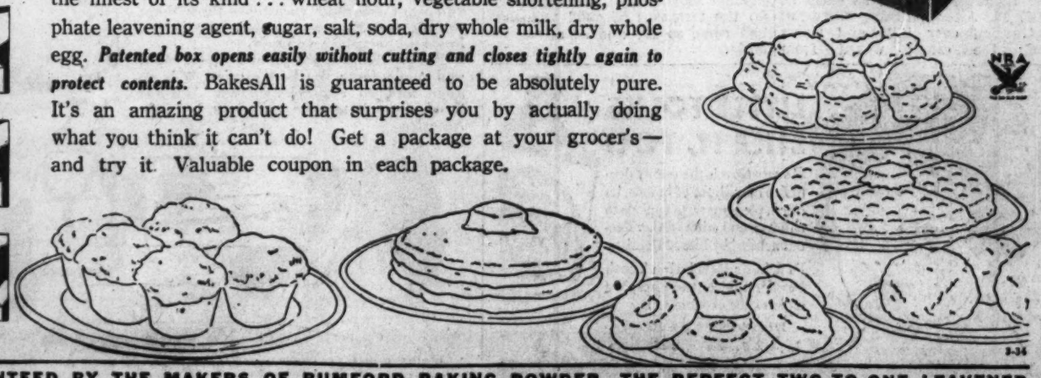

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The Young Folks' Page

Where East Meets West

A Canadian Schoolboy Who Is a Chinese Scholar

By P. W. Luce

THE Chinese alphabet is made up of 10,000 characters, but it is possible to read the classics without too much difficulty after mastering 8000 symbols.

One thousand characters, all that are used in ordinary books and newspapers, suffice for the average Chinaman of fair educaion.

In Vancouver, British Columbia, lives a 17-year-old schoolboy who has memorized every one of the 10,000 characters, who reads the ancient classics with facility, who brushes piquant epigrams on bamboo tissue paper, and to whom Confucius is as real as his own father.

Paul Halley is the name of this blond, pink-cheeked lad. By birth, tradition and environment he is English to the backbone. He has never been outside Vancouver, where he was born shortly after his father and mother reached there from the old country, and he speaks English with the pleasing broad accent of Lancashire. He is shy and retiring, perhaps a trifle awkward at times in the presence of his elders, and he has a few of the eccentricities that seem to be the inescapable lot of a genius.

In Childhood, Fascinated by Chinese Picture and Fairy Tales

As far back as he can remember, Paul Halley has been interested in things Chinese, but neither he nor anyone else is able to explain why this should be. As a tiny child he was fascinated by Chinese pictures, although the fairy tales of Hans Andersen bored him.

In Vancouver, which has a Chinese population of 10,000 or so, it was easy for Paul Halley to find Chinese playmates during his early school days. From them he picked up a smattering of their language, and by the time he was eight years old his parents yielded to his entreaties and permitted him to attend a Chinese school for a few hours a day. He was the only white pupil, but he invariably led the class.

Later on, he took advanced lessons with Miss Hallaby, of the Anglican Chinese Mission School, and from there graduated to a private establishment kept by Wong Kew, who taught Paul the classics and set him firmly on the road to higher learning.

Amazing Progress

Today Paul Halley has left his teachers far behind. Indeed, Abbot Chao Kung, who was once Trebitsch Lincoln, and who spent an amazed hour with Paul Halley when he passed through Vancouver recently, declares that there are not a dozen men in the whole of China who can compare with this British Columbia youth in intellectual attainments.

Financial handicaps have prevented this brilliant youth from attending the university, but he still hopes that he may go to McGill later to prepare himself for some position in the diplomatic service, where he could be the symbolic interpreter of the Orient to the Occident.

Mrs. Jonathan Rogers, who has kindly placed a downtown office at the disposal of Paul Halley so that he may pursue his studies free from distractions, and a few other Vancouver ladies are considering raising a fund for the boy's higher education.

Just now Paul Halley is translating some of the Confucian classics into English. When this is done he intends to begin a history of China which will require his attention for 30 years. He is also ambitious to translate the Bible into the language of the educated Chinese. The Bible in use in China today, he explains, is in the vernacular of the common people, and for that reason does not appeal to the mandarins and purists who abhor colloquialisms and loose grammar.

So as to earn a little money Paul Halley acts as interpreter when Chinese are involved in minor police court cases. He also teaches the language to a few women who are interested in the art and history of the ancient empire. Once in a while he gives a talk at a social gathering.

Wong Yee Gam, a Symbolic Hope

As with the real Chinese, Paul Halley has more than one name. He styles himself Ha Lee Pow, which is a recognizable transposal of Paul Halley, but which has the beautiful meaning of "summer-time plum blossom." For a pen-name he uses "Wong Yee Gam," which means "king" and "jade mirror." The "jade mirror" is symbolic of his hope that some day he will be a reflection of the East and the West.

So thoroughly has Paul Halley immersed himself in his adopted nationality that whenever he speaks of the Chinese he says "we," and when he refers to the Anglo-Saxons he says "They." He does this quite unconsciously.

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A Pageanteer of Parts

How to Write and Produce Pageants

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FEW things which boys and girls take part in are as educational and artistic, and can make use of a wide a variety of talents as pageants, according to Miss Inez Temple of Hartford, Conn. Miss Temple ought to know, for she has written, costumed and staged scores of them for schools, churches and other organizations. And she is probably unique among "pageanteers" since she makes all the equipment she uses.

Pageants are becoming more and more popular since they were revived in England early in the century. One reason may be because the beautiful stage pictures of pageants need beautiful costumes, and people love to dress up. Besides, jacks of all trades can take a hand in producing a pageant, and so it lends itself well to group activity.

First, material must be selected, perhaps out of history books or literature, and the pageant must be written. Then there is plenty of sewing to be done on both costumes and setting after the designers have planned them. Dramatic talent is demanded from those who deliver the lines. Others "look" the parts. If there are any dancers of musicians in a group, the pageant may be arranged so that they also may take part.

During the World War Miss Temple taught French and the History of Art in St. Mary's School, Knoxville, Ill. Her pupils were especially interested in the French cities and towns mentioned in letters from their friends at the front, and so their instructor gave them this information in "A Pageant of Ancient France." The class helped to gather the material by translating some French and Latin texts. Rehearsals and the making of costumes took a month of classroom sessions. The pageant was so successful that Miss Temple decided to give many more in her courses.

Later she gave up teaching to devote all her time to pageantry.

Writing, Designing, Sewing

She writes the texts of most of her pageants. Some of them are in verse. A few have been adapted from the works of classic writers. She designs and sews all the costumes and sets of her productions, and preserves them for future use.

Costumes are indeed Miss Temple's special delight. She is really an artist who uses the pageant instead of canvas for her pictures. About 300 fine costumes and hangings are packed in neat boxes in her big attic. She always uses very inexpensive materials. Rich colors and gilt stencilling which she does herself, she finds more effective—indoors or outdoors—than the finest velvets, velours or brocades.

It is fun, she finds, to work with young folks, from kindergarten age up. Sometimes they enter into the spirit of the pageant better than their elders, Miss Temple says. About four to six weeks before the performance, she calls the boys and girls together and explains the theme and arrangement of the scenes to them. Generally she brings their costumes to the first rehearsal, because they are more interested when they visualize the tableaux from the beginning.

Young people remember beautiful lines and scenes they do not fully understand, she has discovered. One tiny boy took part in a pageant built around Sir Walter Scott's beautiful poem, "The Lady of the Lake." He was so delighted with the sound of the lines that he bought the poem with his own pocket money and spent a whole summer reading it.

Miss Temple once wrote a pageant that was given by a group of Italian girls. The final scene represented a lunette of the Madonna and angels by Lucca Dell' Robbia. The girls were the very types which had sat to that great sculptor of Florence so long ago. The pageant was given many years ago, but even today the girls tell Miss Temple whenever they meet her that they will never forget that lunette. It took them into the beautiful world of their forefathers.

American history and religious allegories, written into good pageants, are also very inspiring.

After they have worked under proper direction for at least one pageant, Miss Temple believes that a group of young people can successfully produce one "on their own," if they are not afraid of hard work. A good rule to be followed is that of "cutting the garment to fit the cloth." In other words, the occasion itself, the place and the cast must all be carefully considered.

Building Up the Picture

Pageants may be given with as few as 20 persons, and less for simple tableaux. The speaking parts are naturally longer when the cast is small. When it is large, more may be made of the actual stage picture—the building up of the scene, from the standpoint of line and color.

King's robes are more picturesque than men's suits today. That is why Miss Temple believes that in history, literature and art there is more pictorial material than exists in modern events. This fact explains why subjects of today are often linked with happenings of the past in pageants. If so handled, Miss Temple feels that a fine pageant could be built around such a modern occasion as the Century of Progress Exposition.

"I select the material which is the richest in educational qualities, and which I think will quicken our young people's ethical and religious consciousness," said Miss Temple. "Then they themselves come to realize that the greatest interest is in the things which enrich and enlarge the imagination, and that the more sources of beauty there are, the richer is life."

R. P. R.

New Books for Your Bookshelf

By The Piper

Son of the Sword: Youel B. Mirza. The Viking Press. $2.

YOUEL MIRZA came to America when he was 15 years old, carrying in his memory the stories told him by his grandfather in the Persian village where he was born. His memory was full of other things, too—of the beauty and simplicity of an ancient way of living, of the raids made by roving bands of Kurds, of the conflict persisting between the Persians, men of the plains, and the Kurds who were of the mountains. This, and much more, he has put together in "Son of the Sword," the story of Jilu, son of a Kurdish chief and chief in his turn.

Jilu's tribe of Kurds, shepherds and weavers in their peaceful moments, hard fighters when they wanted anything, lived the nomadic life they had been living since the days of Marco Polo. Plundering, marauding, seizing what they needed and racing back over the plains to hide in their mountain fastnesses, their life was a hard but exciting one, and as right and natural to them as it had been to generations of Kurds before them. But something happened when Jilu rose to be their young chief.

Jilu could ride as fast and shoot as straight as any Kurd of the tribe, but he learned to read in a Christian monastery which no Kurd had ever done before. He puzzled over the Commandments and felt that it was time for the Kurds to make peace with the Persians and learn new ways of living. And in these days of muddled treaties it is inspiring to read of how Jilu made his with the Shah. The Persian broke his sword in his grasp, Jilu broke his as he drove it into the earth, and lasting peace was assured on the white honor of Persian and Kurd.

The Apprentice of Florence: Anne D. Kyle. Houghton Mifflin Co. Illustrated. $2.00.

Florence in the fifteenth century: great men treading the streets whose names are to become part of the foundation of Italian art; guilds of workers meeting in the squares at noon—weavers, dyers, ironworkers, glovemakers; games and feasts; powerful interests, and the Medici holding their strange rule. It is not only a rich life and a gay, but a dangerous one, for dark deeds stalk the streets at night, tempers flare quickly, a restlessness runs through the people. Some talk of the Spice Isles in the west, a few mariners even speak of them as if they existed, and a boy named Cristoforo Colombo grows up in Genoa, dreaming of one day sailing to those isles.

This is the Florence to which Neno, a young Tuscan boy, makes his way, searching for his father, disappeared four years before. He finds no trace of his father, but Messer Bernardo di Deo, wealthy silk merchant, befriends him for his father's sake and he became an apprentice of the di Deo Company.

In those days, the Florentine silk trade was rich and flourishing, reaching out to such ends of the known world as England and Constantinople. Its apprentice were a vigorous group in the apprentice life of the city. Vanni, Neno's friend, is a born artist, whenever he can whipping out his bit of charcoal to draw on pavement or paper, while Neno is a true artisan loving the handling of the silks, cloth of gold and rustling taffeta coming from dyehouse and loom to be sent all over the world.

Events flow fast for Neno. Sent to Constantinople, he is there when it is captured by the Turks; he returns to find his father and hear from his own lips of the New Land in the west. He is clapped into prison on false accusation, but freed to assume a worthy position in the life of Florence. All his adventures are tinged with the steady glow of a strong, purposeful character, and a deep affection. Miss Kyle, who has the dramatic ability to create real scenes and fill them with real people, has, in "The Apprentice of Florence," given older boys and girls a vigorous and absorbing tale of fifteenth-century life.

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The Mail Bag

Brooklyn, New York

Dear Editor:

I certainly enjoy reading the letters in the Mail Bag, and as this is my first letter to you, I do so hope you will publish it. I sincerely want to receive letters from anyone, and to anyone who wishes to write to me, I say this: I will answer all the letters and explain about the wonders of this great city, the Empire State Building, Broadway, the street of a million lights, etc. I should like to correspond with girls from 17 years upward from any country.

As for myself, I am 14 years old and I attend Berkeley Institute, a private girls' school, also one of the oldest here. I am particularly interested in anything associated with the theater and dramatics. I have taken ballet dancing from Kibeleff, a former partner of Pavlowa, for eight years.

I will write letters in French, if need be, as I have studied this language for over six years.

Janice A. H.

Keokuk, Iowa

Dear Editor:

Often I have thought what a pleasant plan it would be to have correspondents from all the English-speaking countries of the world. So I am writing this letter in the hope that someone in those countries will write to me.

I am 16 years old, a junior in high school, and interested in journalism and poetry. I also enjoy hearing about the educational and governmental systems of other countries.

Perhaps you would like to hear a little about the country surrounding Keokuk. Now that it is spring Dame Nature has draped a veil of dainty green over the bluffs and across the fields. Trooping along the hills, the red bud trees lend brightness to the landscape. In the sheltered nooks violets, Dutchman's breeches, and sweet Williams bloom. In the fertile land along the Mississippi and the Des Moines Rivers wavelets of spring wheat surge before the wind.

Helen M.

[Helen's letter was written in April.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Margaret Rose K. (16), San Mateo, California. Interested in ballet dancing, books and sports.

Ngaio H. (12-14), Lyttelton, New Zealand.

Gwyneth H. (12-14), Canterbury, New Zealand.

June O. (12-14), Papanui, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Marjory C. (12-14), North Otago, New Zealand.

J. R. (15), Blackpool, England. From anywhere, especially Italy, India and North and South America. Interested in interior decorating, fashion designing and sports; also collecting pressed flowers.

Patricia M. (16), Piedmont, California. From anywhere, especially the United States and Scotland.

Virginia C. (17), Evanston, Illinois. From England, Spain, Holland or France.

From Boys

Leonard A. (14), Coral Gables, Florida. From abroad, especially Madagascar, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and England.

Leonard H. (18), Oakland, California. Interested in sports, art, plants and current events.

Richard G. (15), Cobleskill, New York. From anywhere. Interested in Scout work.

Flora T. (17), Moss Side, Leyland, Lancashire, England. Is unable to walk, and would greatly enjoy hearing from girls 15 to 17 years all over the world.

Sylvia E., Newton Highlands, Massachusetts. From the British Isles, France, Germany, Colorado and Michigan particularly. Interested in gardening, reading, Girl Scouting, collecting post cards and music. Is head pianist for the school orchestra.

Elizabeth A., Haywood, near Askern, Yorkshire, England. Especially from South America. Interested in music, poetry and particularly books.

Over Twenty

Lorena J., Olive View, California. From abroad, particularly from Africa and the East Indies. Interested in exchanging stamps.

C. E. B., Indianapolis, Indiana. From anywhere. College graduate, interested in books and people.

Walter B., Hamburg, Germany. From America.

Helen M., Howell, Michigan. From anywhere. Interested in stamps, books, music, foreign lands.

Myrtle V. H., Howell, Michigan. From anywhere. Interested in stamp collecting, books, sports, especially baseball and gardening.

Mart, Texas

Dear Editor:

Though I have procrastinated about writing for a long time, I am now hoping to gain many pen friends through this letter.

We take The Christian Science Monitor regularly and I certainly do enjoy it. Especially do I enjoy the articles on "Etiquette," and "How to Look Your Best." The Women's Activities and Interior Decoration and Antiques pages are very helpful in my home economics course. I also enjoy the Monitor Magazine Section and I find excellent current event reports from it and from the news columns of the Monitor.

Mart is a small town 20 miles southeast of Waco. We have a new school building, one of the largest and best equipped Home Economics Departments in the State of Texas. Mart's chief industry is cotton raising, though now more grains are being raised instead of all cotton.

I am 16 years old and I shall gladly answer all letters written to me. I should like to receive a letter from every country.

Love to all Mail Baggers,

Annie Laurie C.

Malvern, Worcs., England

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have often thought of writing.

Malvern is a beautiful little watering place situated on the Malvern Hills, and it is famous for its pure water. Many people stay here during the summer, especially as the country near is very beautiful and interesting. A wide view can be seen from the hills, as the Severn Valley is on one side, and the Wye Valley on the other.

I attend the Christian Science Sunday School here, and enjoy reading the Monitor regularly, but am particularly interested in the Mail Bag, Young Folks' Page, and Snubs and Waddles. I would like to correspond with girls about my age (13) from all over the world, but especially from America, and can tell many things about England.

My chief hobbies are swimming and walking, and I am fond of drawing.

Hoping to gain many new friends,

Mary T.

Stamp News

The Post Office Department has announced the issuance of the two-cent National Parks stamp as well as the description of the one-cent and the three-cent Wisconsin Tercentenary stamps.

The two-cent Grand Canyon National Park stamp is arranged horizontally and will be red in color. The vignette will show a view of the Grand Canyon depicting the temples of Deva, Brahma and Zoroaster and the Bright Angel Canyon. The first day of sale will be held at both the Grand Canyon Post Office in Arizona and the Philatelic Agency at Washington, July 24, 1934.

The three-cent Tercentenary stamp to be issued in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the arrival of the French explorer Jean Nicolet on the shores of Green Bay, Wis., will be purple in color and will be arranged horizontally. The subject of the vignette will be a reproduction of the painting depicting the arrival of Nicolet on the shores of Green Bay. The first day of sales will be at Green Bay, Wis., on Saturday, July 7 and the stamp will be available at the Philatelic Agency at Washington on Monday, July 9.

On July 1 the new six-cent airmail stamp will be on sale, and there will be six-cent airmail envelopes in two sizes.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

4. It is our custom for boys to write to boys and girls to girls.

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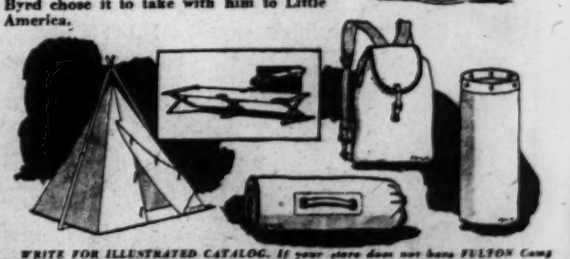

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An Adventure in Signaling

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THERE are romantic ways of doing most things if one can only think of them, and when it came to sending a message of good will to the Chief Scout and Chief Guide on the occasion of the twenty-third birthday of the Girl Guide movement it became clear that anything so ordinary as a telegram was out of the question.

Then someone had a bright idea. "Let's signal the message," she said.

At first it sounded impossible. How were Guides from all parts of England to signal to Head Quarters in London?

"Perfectly simple," said the bright one. "We will map out the routes clearly; tell the companies to Be Prepared; and Morse the message from one district to the next."

And so the plan took shape.

Flag-waving a greeting is not a quick job, and in order to reach London by May 17 it was necessary, in some cases, to get busy many weeks before. The Guides in the Scilly Isles, for instance, sent their greeting off by a boat as early as April 19. After reaching Cornwall it traveled over hills and rivers along the coast; waved from church towers and house roofs; was picked up in towns and villages, or in the open fields, and so made its slow but sure way to Plymouth, where a Sea Ranger had the honor of guarding it for a night before sending it on.

From all points of the compass the messages waved their way toward London, 32 counties in all joining in. When necessary flashlight were used, the greeting crossing the Humber from Yorkshire by this means, and it is to the credit of the Girl Guide movement that all the different greetings arrived correctly.

The great metropolis does not lend itself particularly well to flag-signaling, but here the King came to the rescue, giving permission for the signalers to use the gardens of Buckingham Palace for the final lap. It was nearly dusk when this last stage of the journey was reached, but the white flags showed up clearly against the dark background of chestnut trees, and Lady Baden-Powell, standing on the roof of the Girl Guide's Head Quarters in Buckingham Palace Road, herself picked up the messages of good will that had come so far and so adventurously.

The Home Forum

Culch

WE DON'T care much for these early summer rains, in Jaalam, although we rather grudgingly admit that they're good for us. We wake, as we did this morning, to the sound of the wet east wind in the maples; beyond the window the curled fingers of the Scotch pine drip jewels, and the red roof of the barn is dull and runneled with silver. From the wet chill of the wind we can well imagine ice floes off the coast, and we shiver as we plod through wet grass to the henhouse, and think of bringing in logs for the fireplace. A good rain. Yes, we need it. But we do wish that it hadn't come today.

For with us early summer is a time of forced draft. Our summer comes swiftly, in New England: you finish mowing the long walk through the garden, and it's almost time to start in again on the front lawn; a green patina of weeds films the brown earth even as you hang up your hoe. There are times when we puff slightly, trying to keep up with things. That absent look you see in our eyes, this time of year, comes from this. Every hour is planned for. Our work comes first of course; for the spare hours of afternoon and evening we plot a schedule. Monday, weeding; Tuesday, hoeing again; Wednesday, cut the back lawn and trim the flower bed borders; Thursday, get in the last corn and another row of beets. Friday we'll spray the trees; Saturday means a long day with paint brush and scythe and cultivator. So that's settled, and we have the virtuous feeling of being well up with the procession and in perfect step.

Then on Thursday it rains, and all our plans fall flat with an almost audible plunk.

* * *

We watch the rain, and fidget. Then we have a thought, and shrug into raincoat and rubbers and go over to Joe Kibbee's. Later we're going to do over a chamber; the ceiling needs patching, and perhaps Joe can do it today. Rain patters on the maples and makes silver pools in Joe's drive; the lilac leaves by the back door glisten as though freshly varnished. There's no one in the kitchen; from above there is a dim answering rumble in answer to a call. The thick trumpet vine darkens the upper hall, and the attic stairs are dark and twisting. Your head pops up into a brown cavern with hand-hewn rafters. One square window is a many-paned lozenge of silver at the end. Jen Kibbee turns her Indian-brown face and says: "Old boots! I don't see what a body wants with them. Do you?" Old boots with green copper toes clunk on the broad floor boards; she dusts her hands and winks elaborately.

"You wait on!" Joe's voice is muffled still; he backs out from under the eaves, sandy gray hair on end, face red. "S'pose you want to make hinges for a hen coop, now? Nawthin' like old boots; you don't get leather like that, now'days."

He stows them tenderly away, rips fingers and holds up something frilled and flounced.

"Now," he judges, "there's some sense in throwing that out."

"You give me!" Jen snaps. "I'm saving that. Some good quilt pieces in it. And it's real silk, too."

The dress goes into a box. Joe squats, knees under ears, and rakes over small ironware in a wooden pail. Rain patters on the shingles. Jen's voice scolds good-naturedly about men who don't know silk from burlap bagging. Joe listens absently to my plans for the ceiling, says: "Why, I do' know why I shouldn't fix it for you." A branch scrapes on the shingles as he sorts things. There's no use trying to hurry him. He delves under the eaves again, finds a musket with a broken hammer, and tells how his father, down Maine, shot his first moose. Eleven years old he was—his father. He and Uncle Anse, a grown-up of sixteen, tracked the critter two days, through deep snow, Anse carrying the gun. That was a full hundred years back. Time went, didn't it? He delves again, finds a nest of strawberry boxes. Knowed they were somewheres. A stovepipe hat, with a cracked brim, skitters to the pile on the attic floor; Jen retrieves and brushes it and stows it away again. Joe takes from the pile a broken andiron, placed there by Jen. That can be fixed.

"Culch!" Jen says scornfully.

* * *

I golly, he booms, didn't it pile up, though? They hadn't been here forty years, and look how it crowded a man. Without they carded it over, now and then—he threw a cracked vase on the pile; Jen, as he turned, put it away in a box—they'd have the roof down over their heads. If ever he built a house, he'd leave off the attic.

"And build him another house next door," Jen observes with sharp sweetness, "to stow his culch in. Old wood, and tools, and boxes, and stuff bought at auctions, dear knows why."

"They comes in handy. You take a thing, and you either see a use for it or you don't. If you don't, likely you will, keep it a while."

Jen says: "Culch!" again. Good old Anglo-Saxon, that, with meat on its bones. You can't say it without wrinkling your nose. Books are piled against the warm red bricks of the chimney—old geographies, old readers, yellow-backed novels. A fat and coverless dictionary at the bottom doesn't contain culch. Perhaps it's "Cultch—(*Etymol. uncertain*) empty oyster shells." No; doesn't quite fit. Jen doesn't mean empty oyster shells. Perhaps it derives from "Cull: (OE *cullen;* OF *cuillir*) to separate, collect; to choose and gather; as to cull flowers." Things gathered—like flowers, like old boots and bits of iron and puff-sleeved dolmans. Jen and Joe wrangle over a half length of stovepipe; one man's flowers may be another man's culch. This dictionary is culch to me; like all the others, it accents "indissoluble" on the second syllable. I live in hopes of finding one that accents the *sol*, as reason shows it should be accented. Indissoluble! Like gargling a mouthful of hot marbles! But about indissoluble there is a certain solemn and sonorous dignity.

Old readers and geographies are likewise culch. "Rhoda Goulding: her book; 1826." How many thousand Rhodas there were, in those days, tight flaxen pigtails brushing apple cheeks as they bent over their books in district school. This book smells faintly of leather; "Memoirs of Col. Arial Bragg." Why should Arial be remembered, even though a Col.? It crackles open at verse: one blinks in the silver light at an incredible title:

"A gentleman on board of a Steam Boat from Boston to East Boston, in search of his mother, after twenty-nine years absence at sea, not knowing she was on board.

"The boat the wharf was leaving fast,
Parental love bloom'd on the deck.
A noble form was seen to pass,
By female eyes that look'd through specks."

This is *not* culch. At a casual—so casual—inquiry, Joe looks up from his fumbling.

"That? Found it when we tore down the old boot shop, up West Purchase. Old Arial was a bully boy; started boot making in Jaalam back before 1800. Rode pack horse to Boston, sold his boots, bought more leather."

And came home to write poetry by candle light!

"Did?" Poetry is culch to Joe. "Take it with you, 'f you want."

I know exactly how Joe feels as he discovers a hand-hammered thumb latch in a box of odds and ends. He chuckles. I chuckle. The gentleman who passed twenty-nine years at sea comes at the end of twelve magnificent stanzas to a happy ending:

"She shriek'd, she fainted, and she fell,
Into his arms amid the crowd!
It joys the heart of all to tell,
And have such scenes proclaim'd abroad."

One begins to see why Arial should be remembered. The silver light dims; rain dances with small joyous feet on the shingles; a shaft of golden sunshine paints the rafters overhead.

"Clearing-up shower, I guess," says Joe. He looks with satisfaction on the small bushel of rag ends and fragments heaped on the floor; some faint incongruity strikes him as his eye roves the rest of the crowded attic. "Beats all," he murmurs. "A body can find a use for most anything, if he sets himself to it. Le's go look at that ceiling of yours."

We go down the narrow stairs. I linger to salvage two oak treenails from Joe's pile of culch. Just what *is* culch, anyway? Something you haven't found a use for—a rainy afternoon when your plans have gone awry? But there's a use even for that.

DANIEL CHASE.

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Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Edward VI As a Child: From a Chalk Drawing by Hans Holbein, The Younger

A Folk Dance Festival

Not the least pleasurable aspect of a folk dance festival is the moment of arrival. Chars-à-bancs, ancient cars, village 'buses and precarious vans, each with its chattering load of dancers, converge at the village hall or at the gates of some delightful garden and there unload their contingents to a running fire of question and commentary.

On this golden day in June, a car left the main London road and plunged into a Kentish lane. It corkscrewed between hedges of hawthorn and young beech; it ran over the ancient and beautiful stone bridge with pointed arches and triangular buttresses that spans the Medway at Aylesford and into a village street so narrow that the bonnet of the car, as she turned, blocked the grocer's doorway and the tail-lights disappeared into the premises of the baker opposite. At the end of the street a lane, overhung with laburnum, sweet chestnut and red may, and ankle deep in soft country dust, brought the car to its journey's end.

A beautiful old gate-house guards a broad drive which leads to the smooth lawns of the Friary, set about with cedars and copper beeches, and into a square courtyard around which are grouped barns and dovecotes and a magnificent refectory, where the timbers soar aloft into the dim spaces of the roof. A great brick fireplace, built in the middle of the room, gathers around its smoldering logs the hoary oaken trestles and ponderous stamped leather chairs of an earlier day, where faded arras hangs against the stone walls and a low arched door opens straight onto the whispering river that washes the sill.

The strains of a fiddle, and of pipes and drum, called stragglers to the large lawn where an endless procession, headed by Hobby Horses and Jack on the Green, and led by Morris dancers carrying the traditional Luck Cake and the sword, danced the Processional—a dance from Helston, Cornwall — which opened the Festival. Massed dancing followed, the seventeenth century Peascods, Morpeth Rant and Durham Reel from Northumberland, and the sixteenth century Jenny Pluck Pears.

Then came demonstrations by various teams from outlying districts—the Rapper Sword Dance from Winlaton, a Morris Jig, the Kentucky Running Set, Ole Mole, and Jack's Maggot. If any "warming-up" were needed for the general dancing, it was supplied by a traditional singing game: "There Stands a Lady"; and by a group of delightful Folk Songs from Somerset, that mingled the strains of "Just as the Tide Was Flowing" with the soft sound of the doves overhead.

In and out the dancers threaded their way, between the sunshine and shadow with little winds stirring the leaves above them, and the Medway lapping between its green rushes at the end of the lawn. There were the Morris-men, in traditional ribbons and bells which vary in detail from village to village, dancing their ceremonial and spectacular dances, and providing just the same pageant as was associated with the people's celebration of festivals long ago.

There were the Country Dancers, weaving back and forth over the lawns to the gay measure of Christ Church Bells and Haste to the Wedding, or dancing with delicious coquetry in The Twin Sisters with its slow charming music, and Nonesuch with that quiet ending associated with all great art in music and drama. Sellenger's Round, the familiar finale to all Country Dance parties, followed the lengthening shadows across the grass. Milton's nephew might have paced beneath the darkening trees, saying again: "Will you be pleased to dance a country dance or two, for 'tis that which makes you truly sociable, and us truly happy; being like the chorus of a song where all the parts sing together."

And so home—laden wagons and precarious cars following each other along the sweet-smelling dusty lane; through the red-roofed village where lighted gables looked down between the elm trees, and far out between quiet fields where buttercups and moon daisies gathered the last light, and where the nightingale sang in the green spinneys.

DOROTHY THODY.

Ethan Brand's Lime-kiln

Mr. Leach and I took a walk by moonlight, last evening, on the road that leads over the mountain. Remote from houses, far up on the hill-side, we found a lime-kiln, burning near the roadside; and, approaching it, a watcher started from the ground, where he had been lying at his length. There are several of these lime-kilns in this vicinity; they are built circular, with stones, like a round tower, eighteen or twenty feet high; having a hillock heaped around in a considerable portion of their circumference, so that the marble may be brought and thrown in by cart-loads at the top. At the bottom there is a doorway, large enough to admit a man in a stooping posture. Thus an edifice of great solidity is composed, which will endure for centuries, unless needless pains are taken to tear it down. There is one on the hill-side, close to the village, wherein weeds grow at the bottom, and grass and shrubs, too, are rooted in the interstices of the stones, and its low doorway has a dungeon-like aspect, and we look down from the top as into a roofless tower. It apparently has not been used for many years, and the lime and weather-stained fragments of marble are scattered about.

But in the one we saw last night a hard-wood fire was burning merrily beneath the superincumbent marble—the kiln being heaped full; and shortly after we came, the man (a dark, black-bearded figure, in shirt-sleeves) opened the iron door, through the chinks of which the fire was gleaming, and thrust in huge logs of wood, and stirred the immense coals with a long pole; and showed us the glowing limestone—the lower layer of it. The glow of the fire was powerful, at the distance of several yards from the open door. He talked very sociably with us, being doubtless glad to have two visitors to vary his solitary night-watch; for it would not do for him to get asleep, since the fire should be refreshed as often as every twenty minutes. We ascended the hillock to the top of the kiln; and the marble was red-hot, and burning with a bluish, lambent flame, quivering up, sometimes nearly a yard high, and resembling the flame of anthracite coal, only, the marble being in larger fragments, the flame was higher. . . . Here a poet might make verses with moonlight in them and a gleam of fierce fire-light flickering through them. It is a shame to use this brilliant, white, almost transparent marble in this way.—From "The Heart of Hawthorne's Journals," edited by NEWTON ARVIN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

HANS HOLBEIN, the Younger, was born in Augsburg, Germany, in 1497, on the eve of the Reformation. A favorite child, he was the son of an artist and the grandson of a leather dealer. Although Augsburg was at that time advanced in culture, the artistic endeavors of the elder Holbein were not very remunerative and the family was often in straits through insignificant debts.

It is difficult to state exactly where young Hans' training was received or when he first began to practice his art seriously. Certainly he and his brother Ambrosius were doing title-pages and other types of illustrative work at an early age; for, in 1515, Hans illustrated Erasmus' "In Praise of Folly." The drawings accompanying this work are lively and show a good general knowledge of classical literature. Erasmus was probably the young painter's first patron and the Dutch scholar later introduced him to Sir Thomas More.

Holbein left Augsburg at the age of eighteen and traveled to Basel, where he soon received commissions from the leading publishers of the city. But the pay was not great and he accepted any small commission possible. Among his other work of this period is included the painting of the town hall of Basel, an architecturally ugly building which he managed to transform through his genius into a creditable edifice. He also traveled to Lucerne and the Italian influence, seen in his paintings, indicates that he crossed the Alps into northern Italy. At any rate, he was already showing great promise and his most noteworthy altar-pieces were performed during this period.

But the general depression which pervaded northern Europe was not adding to his fortunes. In 1526, therefore, he set sail for England, carrying a letter from Erasmus to Sir Thomas More, who was then reaching the peak of his career. During that first visit to England Holbein executed portraits of many of the leading statesmen and officials. Among these is the Windsor Collection, a series done in chalk on tinted paper and often shaded with India ink. Holbein was an industrious worker and this collection alone is represented by 78 drawings.

Returning to Basel in 1528, Holbein rejoined his family and painted numerous portraits. But the Reformation gave little encouragement or remuneration to artists and he retreated from the unfavorable atmosphere, once more returning to England in 1532. More and his other early benefactors were out of power now; but the merchants of Steelyard furnished him with profitable commissions, and through Thomas Cromwell he soon gained the royal patronage. From 1537 to the end of his career, he was in the pay of the crown.

There is sensitiveness and great care of design in this portrait of the boy prince. Edward was not a strong child and, though he became a good horseman and was an unusual student, his short reign was marred by the machinations of the warring factions who wished to obtain power over the young king. Succeeding his father in 1546, Edward never truly ruled his kingdom during the nine short years of his reign.

This portrait, done when he was about two years old, is the first of three in this collection. It shows him a sprightly, sensitive child, greatly resembling his father. Up to the age of six, he was in the care of women and one of his childhood companions was his stepsister, Elizabeth.

Gold and Emerald

This strip of wheat, a golden girdle glowing
About the middle of the harvest day,
Is set with emerald studs—weed patches growing
Where old straw-stacks last spring were hauled away.

KENNETH FORTER.

Blue in the June Garden

June, the festal month of roses, is also the month of the loveliest of the blue flowers—the towering spires of delphiniums, ranging from azure blue to mauve, deep violet and petunia, the lowlier belladonna hybrids (still among the most beautiful of blue flowers), the powder-blue bells of *Campanula persicifolia* Telham Beauty, swaying on tall slender stems, and the blue Himalayan poppies, nodding their silken heads in the half light of a cool glade.

There are certain plants which one feels even centuries of cultivation will never affect, plants that will always appear wildlings from far-off parts and that, like the lilies, will remain forever almost immune from the arts of the hybridist. Of such are the Himalayan "poppies." Great drifts of them, especially those with sky-blue flowers, bring into our gardens the music of high altitudes, of rugged parts seldom trodden by the foot of man, and the quiet refreshment and abiding peace of an unsullied atmosphere.

One of the loveliest sights I have ever seen in a June garden was a vast expanse of *Meconopsis betonicifolia*, growing in the part shade afforded by a nut grove. Hundreds of the sky-blue golden-anthered flowers, their silken loveliness enhanced by the foliage and boughs of the nut-trees beyond them, shimmered in the subdued light. How strange it seems that these glorious flowers and many another treasure rarely seen by human eyes until the last few decades are now among the denizens of our gardens. —From "Gardens of Delight," by ELEANOUR SINCLAIR ROHDE. (Boston: Hale, Cushman & Flint.)

"The true new idea"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHANGE, change—how much we hear of it, how much we apparently see of it, how frequently we are confronted by a demand for it! No less frequently, it seems, comes the challenging appeal to be "open minded" as we view this drama which some entitle progress, others see as retrogression. Many seem still unaware of the real and greatest change that must take place and the extent to which it is already taking place. They see only surface movements of innovations, apparent in shifting forms of government, economic experimentations, the overthrow of many domestic modes and educational standards. It is being realized by great numbers, however, that unless the basic change from the material to the spiritually mental is seen, all these phenomena are but a kaleidoscopic sliding of old pieces into new designs.

During the last half century, Christian Science has been actively bringing to the world-thought the scientific way of meeting the human need, and there has been a steady increase of those who are receptive to its redemptive and reconstructive influence; who are bravely advancing beyond the untenable trust in material theories and methods, and are welcoming the genuine power and newness which come through a higher concept of existence.

Under a marginal note, "The true new idea," in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 281), Mary Baker Eddy has said: "Our false views of matter perish as we grasp the facts of Spirit. The old belief must be cast out or the new idea will be spilled, and the inspiration, which is to change our standpoint, will be lost." That among progressive thinkers the old false views of matter are constantly being questioned and greatly changed, there is much striking evidence. But false views can be wholly abandoned only as we grasp the spiritual facts as they were grasped by Jesus of Nazareth, whom Christian Science presents as the greatest Scientist the world has ever known.

What is the inspiration which is to change our standpoint, wholly change our point of view, giving us open vision? What is it that has already changed the standpoint in the thinking of thousands of men and women who have found in Christian Science the true new idea, and who know from proof that it is logically sound, demonstrably true, universally available? The inspiration has come from having accepted God, the one divine Principle, by which, not to readjust, but to transform the old unhappy, restricted, corrupt conditions in which humanity has so long been struggling.

The works and the words of the Master clearly show that his concept of life, of cause and effect, was drawn from the one divine Principle. The words in that universal prayer which he taught, "Our Father which art in heaven," Christian Science reveals as a profoundly scientific statement, as well as a worshipful approach to the supreme power. Christian Science brings to light the abiding comfort and unfailing inspiration of such an approach. For, instead of turning in blind faith to petition a remote Deity, we realize that God is man's divine Principle, the source of all actual being; that this Principle is to be accepted without any mental reservations as to any creative power or any existence apart from God and not subject to His beneficent rule.

When the Way-shower addressed God as "Our Father" and bade us turn to this one source in all our asking, all our praise, and all our thanksgiving, he assuredly acknowledged Spirit, divine Mind, to be the only creator and preserver of man and of all that really exists. He plainly declared that the flesh profiteth nothing, and that to gain an abundant sense of life was to know the living and true God, Spirit, and Jesus the Christ whom God had sent. This was the single-mindedness, the open vision which was in Christ Jesus who taught one God, infinite good; one true selfhood, man in God's image and likeness. So thoroughly did the Way-shower grasp the realism and allness of God that he was able to annul the material claims which present man as sick, destitute, or depraved. And he brought out practical evidences of recovery and reconstruction; for he showed that in Christ, Truth, "all things are become new."

Of the truth which destroys the material reluctance that would shut one out from the universal blessing which is man's heritage, and prevent one from recognizing how intolerably narrow and restricting is the material view, Mrs. Eddy writes (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 160): "The trenchant truth that cuts its way through iron and sod, most men avoid until compelled to glance at it. Then they open their hearts to it for actual being, health, holiness, and immortality."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.)

Canyon Twilight

How cool your canyons, O eternal hills!
For where the voices are not I would be,
Led to your heart by those betraying rills.
Happy, though for a little, that release,
In twilights where old memories summon me
To drain the lonely chalice of your peace.

—GEORGE STERLING, in "Sails and Mirage and Other Poems." (San Francisco: Robertson.)

"La vera idea nuova"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

CAMBIAMENTO, cambiamento—quanto ne sentiamo parlare, quanto ne vediamo apparentemente, quanto spesso ci troviamo di fronte ad una richiesta per esso! Non meno spesso, a quanto sembra, ci giunge l'invito provocante di avere la "mente aperta" mentre assistiamo a questo dramma che alcuni intitolano progresso, ed altri invece considerano regressione. Molti sembrano ancora inconsci del reale e sommo cambiamento che deve avvenire e della misura nella quale sta già avvenendo. Essi vedono soltanto movimenti superficiali d'innovazioni, osservabili nelle mutevoli forme di governo, negli esperimenti economici, nell'abbandono di molti costumi domestici e di criteri didattici. Da parte di molti, tuttavia, si sta constatando che, a meno che il cambiamento fondamentale dal materiale allo spiritualmente mentale non si manifesti, tutti questi fenomeni non sono che un nuovo raggruppamento caleidoscopico dei vecchi pezzi in nuovi disegni.

Durante l'ultimo mezzo secolo, la Scienza Cristiana si è occupata attivamente a presentare al pensiero mondiale la maniera scientifica per soddisfare ai bisogni umani, e vi è stato un costante aumento di quelli che sono aperti alla sua influenza redentiva e ricostruttiva; che stanno avanzando corraggiosamente oltre la fiducia indifendibile in teorie e metodi materiali, e danno il benvenuto alla genuina potenza e novità che vengono per mezzo di un concetto più alto dell'esistenza.

Sotto la nota marginale: "La vera idea nuova", in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pag. 281), Mary Baker Eddy ha detto: "Le nostre concezioni false sulla materia svaniscono quando afferriamo i fatti dello Spirito. La vecchia credenza deve essere espulsa, altrimenti la nuova idea sarà riversata, e l'ispirazione, che deve cambiare il nostro punto di vista, sarà perduta". È evidente da molti fatti, che fra i pensatori progressivi le vecchie concezioni false sulla materia siano costantemente messe in dubbio e radicalmente mutate. Ma le false concezioni possono essere completamente abbandonate soltanto coll'impadronirsi dei fatti spirituali come se ne rese padrone Gesù di Nazaret, colui, che la Scienza Cristiana presenta quale il sommo Scientista che il mondo abbia mai conosciuto.

Quale è l'ispirazione che deve cambiare la nostra attitudine, trasformare completamente il nostro punto di vista, offrendoci una visione aperta? Che cosa è che ha già cambiato il punto di vista delle migliaia di uomini e di donne che hanno scoperto nella Scienza Cristiana la vera idea nuova, e che sanno per esperienza che essa è logicamente giusta, dimostrabilmente vera, universalmente accessibile? L'ispirazione è venuta coll'aver accettato Dio, il solo divino Principio, allo scopo di trasformare, non aggiustare, per mezzo suo le vecchie condizioni infelici, ristrette, corrotte, nelle quali l'umanità si è dibattuta per tanto tempo.

Le opere e le parole del Maestro mostrano chiaramente che il suo concetto della vita, di causa ed effetto, era derivato dall'unico divino Principio. Le parole in quella preghiera universale che egli insegnò: "Padre nostro che sei nei cieli", la Scienza Cristiana le rivela quali una dichiarazione profondamente scientifica, come pure un avvicinarsi adorando al potere supremo. La Scienza Cristiana porta alla luce il conforto permanente e l'ispirazione incessante di un avvicinarsi come questo. Poichè, invece di rivolgerci con fede cieca a pregare una Divinità remota, ci rendiamo conto che Dio è il divino Principio dell'uomo, la sorgente di ogni essere attuale; che questo Principio deve essere accettato senza veruna restrizione mentale relativa a qualsiasi potenza creativa o qualsiasi esistenza al di fuori di Dio e non soggette al Suo benefico dominio.

Quando la Guida si rivolse a Dio chiamandolo "Padre Nostro" e ci comandò di rivolgerci a questa sola sorgente in ogni nostra petizione, in ogni nostra lode ed in ogni nostro ringraziamento, egli certamente riconobbe lo Spirito, Mente divina, quale unico creatore e conservatore dell'uomo e di tutto ciò che realmente esiste. Egli dichiarò chiaramente che la carne non ha profitto alcuno e che raggiungere un senso abbondante della vita significava conoscere il Dio vivente e vero, Spirito, e Gesù il Cristo che Dio aveva mandato. Questa è la sincerità, la visione aperta che fu in Cristo Gesù, il quale insegnò un solo Dio, bene infinito; un solo vero essere, l'uomo nell'immagine e somiglianza di Dio. La Guida comprese la realtà e la totalità di Dio così perfettamente che egli riuscì ad annullare le pretese materiali che presentano l'uomo quale malato, derelitto o depravato. Ed egli portò alla luce evidenze pratiche di ristabilimento e di ricostruzione, giacchè egli mostrò che in Cristo, Verità, tutte le cose "son diventate nuove".

Sulla verità che distrugge la riluttanza materiale che tende a privarci dalla benedizione universale che è il retaggio dell'uomo, e ci impedisce di riconoscere quanto intollerabilmente stretta e restrittiva è la concezione materiale, Mrs. Eddy scrive (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, pag. 160): "La verità affilata che si taglia la via attraverso ferro e gleba, la maggioranza degli uomini l'evitano fino a che non siano obbligati a guardarla. Allora le aprono i loro cuori per ricevere l'essere attuale, la salute, la santità e l'immortalità".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a queste indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Irregular, With Upward Trend Toward Close

Commodity and Money Markets

Price Changes Irregular And Trading Quiet

Mining and Sugar Issues Mount to Higher Level—Closing Steady

By Forrest Price

Stocks just mulled about most of the day.

They were very irregular and toward the close of the market a better tone developed.

It was a quiet market. More traders were on the sidelines than in the trading arena.

Total sales footed up to about 580,000 shares.

There were both new highs and new lows for the year. A few gains were spectacular.

The mining shares again attracted most attention. Homestake reached another new high, selling up 2 points to 412. Cerro de Pasco also went to a new high for the year. All other metal shares were up.

The sugar group also commanded much interest. Cuban American preferred sold up 5 points before the close, reaching a new high.

Federal Motor Truck made a new low for the year. Lowes also was a weak feature. Likewise Studebaker, Allied Chemical, Fox and Corn Products. Some of the old timers eased off somewhat. These included U. S. Steel, American Telephone, General Motors, Union Pacific and New York Central. But they did better before the close.

About all classifications of the bond market time. The tone was steady. U. S. Governments made relatively the best showing. Trading in them was rather restricted. Slight improvement was made by some of the corporate issues, including those of St Paul, Erie, Chesapeake & Ohio, Great Northern, New York Central and Southern Railway. Small losses were recorded by various other loans.

Bulls in the grain pit got busy today with stories of deterioration in the corn fields. Result was a soaring of corn prices. At one time corn got up 3 cents a bushel above yesterday's closing prices. Wheat and oats rose more than 2 cents. Cotton was higher.

What President Roosevelt has to say tonight over the radio doubtless will be of vast interest to finance and industry. At least business men anticipate something important in the way of lending encouragement to a rather discouraged business world.

What business seems to need more than anything is a rest—rest from the multitude of well-intentioned schemes and theories advanced to help business. The old law of supply and demand, if given free play, will do more than anything else to get things going again.

NEW YORK, Jun 28 (AP)—Financial markets were in a waiting mood today, and prices in most categories moved listlessly in an unimportant fractional range.

The return to the doldrums seemingly was predicated on the expectancy that a cue to immediate trends would be furnished by Washington and that, for the moment, discretion was the better part of valor.

Activity in stocks was much lower than in yesterday's relatively dull session. The ticker tape was silent for minutes at a time, and many issues were not even traded. American Telephone, for instance, did not change hands until one hour and 40 minutes after the beginning of business. A few of the gold and silver mining and sugar issues commanded timid followings, but they were not particularly impressive.

Some New Highs

Shares of Alaska Juneau, Dome, McIntyre Porcupine, Howe Sound, Cerro de Pasco, U. S. Smelting and American Smelting were higher. Cerro de Pasco reached a new year's high.

Cuban American Sugar preferred also made a new 1934 top. South Puerto Rico Sugar, American Sugar Refining, Armour preferred, Santa Fe and Chrysler firmed fractionally to a point or more.

Allied Chemical lost about 3, and Loew's, Fox and Corn Products yielded a point or more each.

Slightly lower quotations were recorded by American Telephone, American Can, Western Union, General Motors, Union Pacific, U. S. Steel common and preferred, N. Y. Central and Columbian Carbon.

Wall Street was confronted with two imminent developments which, it was generally conceded, could have considerable effect on speculative sentiment. These were the President's address to the nation tonight and the announcement soon of the personnel of the new stock exchange control commission.

With the financial district awaiting the Executive's message and the identity of some of the men who will regulate the country's security transactions, many traders felt that the side-lines were the safest for the moment.

Bonds Steady

The general run of bond prices remained anchored close to the final levels of yesterday. This applied to both secondary and high-grade classifications, which in a large number of cases varied in only the smallest degree during the early trading. The list had a steady tone with trading in small volume.

U. S. Governments pointed upward, showing a considerable number of gains running from 2-32s to 4-32ds of a point in Treasurys and Libertys. Home Owners Loan 3s and Federal Farm 3s registered like improvement. Dealings in the Treasury list continued light.

Foreign loans were lightly traded, and German, Italian, British and Poland obligations sagged to fractionally lower levels. Australia 5s and Uruguay 6s were firm but inactive.

Maine Central Earnings

PORTLAND: Maine, June 28—Net income of $61,211 over and above its fixed charges was earned by the Maine Central Railroad in May. This is an increase of $6,665, or 12.2 per cent, over net income earned by the road in May last year. The excellent showing was made despite an increase of $70,583 in operating expenses, of which approximately $63,000 was for increased expenditures for maintenance

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last June 28	Last June 27
11⅞	6¾	..	Adams Express	1100	9	8¾	9	8⅞
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	800	29	28½	28½	28½
9⅝	6¼	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	7	6¾	6¾	..
106¼	91¾	*3f	Air Reduction	900	100¼	99¾	100¼	101
3⅜	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
23⅞	17⅜	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	6800	22¾	21	22	20¾
5¼	2½	..	Alleghany Corp	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
16⅛	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
160¾	126⅛	6	Allied Chem	1300	134	131½	131½	134⅝
23⅞	13¾	..	Allis Chalmers	300	18⅛	15⅞	15⅞	..
55⅝	41½	2	Amerada	100	50½	50½	50½	50½
36	25¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	33⅓	33⅜	33⅓	33⅓
25¼	14½	..	Am Bank Note	4100	21⅜	21	21	21⅜
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	80	46½	46⅜	48⅜	46¼
13½	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	4000	13¼	12⅞	13¼	12⅝
72⅞	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	150	70⅞	69	69	70
110½	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	100	100	100	..
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	1100	97	96½	97	97
33⅞	18¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	200	21	21	21	22
62½	32	..	Am Com Alcohol	100	35	35	35	35¼
5	2	..	Am Encaustic T	2500	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¼
13¾	7	..	Am & For Pow	600	8½	8⅜	8½	8⅜
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	..
20¾	12½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	14	14	14	..
10	6¼	..	Am Ice	300	6½	6½	6½	6¾
1⅛	¾	..	Am La France	100	⅜	⅜	¾	⅞
10	4	..	Am La Fr pf	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
38⅞	22¼	..	Am Locomotive	300	24⅞	24	24	24
10⅜	3½	..	Am Mach & Met	6900	9	8⅞	9	8⅝
10	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	500	8¾	8½	8¾	9½
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	1400	24	22⅞	24	22⅞
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	500	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¼
17⅜	12	..	Am Radiator	2700	14½	14⅛	14¼	14⅛
28¼	16⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	900	19½	19	19¼	19⅞
7⅜	3¼	..	Am Seating	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
2⅜	1	..	Am Ship & Com	300	1	1	1	..
30	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	40	24½	23½	24½	22¾
51¼	35¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	7500	44	42¾	43½	42½
94¾	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	93	93	93	92
26½	14	..	Am Steel Fdries	500	16½	16¼	16½	16
44¼	27	2f	Am Stores	100	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	..
66	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	900	66½	65¼	66	64⅞
125¼	107⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	900	115	114½	115	115
27⅝	16⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	600	20½	20⅛	20½	20⅜
17⅛	8½	..	Am Woolen	200	11	10¾	10¾	10⅞
83¾	58	1¼q	Am Woolen pf	300	61	60¾	61	60⅞
4¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap	2300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
17½	5¼	..	AmWrit Pap pf	900	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
17¾	13	..	Anaconda Cop	3400	15⅝	15	15½	15
13¾	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	200	11¼	11¼	11½	..
125¼	110	7	Archer Dan pf	100	115	115	115	..
93¼	76⅛	7	Armour Del pf	200	92	91¾	92	91¾
8	4⅛	..	Armour Ill A	6200	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞	6
3⅞	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	4900	3	3	3	3
75⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	9500	71¾	70¾	70¾	70¼
8⅜	3⅜	..	Arnold Constable	100	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞
10½	4¼	..	Artloom Corp	200	6½	6½	6½	..
73¾	51½	2b	Atchison T&SF	4100	60⅜	58⅝	59⅞	59½
86¾	75⅛	5.00	*Atchison pf	100	87½	87½	87½	89½
54⅞	34¼	..	Atl Coast Line	300	40⅝	39¼	40	40½
35¼	21¾	1	Atl Refining	700	25	24⅝	25	25⅜
55½	35¼	1.00	Atlas Powder	100	48¼	48¼	48¼	..
101½	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	100½	100½	100½	..
57⅜	23⅜	..	Auburn Auto	700	25	24¼	25	24½
16⅞	7	..	Austin Nichols	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½
10⅜	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	600	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¼
			—B—					
16	9⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	1600	11⅞	11	11⅛	10⅝
34½	21	..	Balt & Ohio	1100	24¼	23¾	24¼	24
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	28½	28½	28½	..
9¾	6⅝	6½	Bamberger pf	70	98	97½	98	..
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	43	43	43	43
110	95⅛	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	109½	109½	109½	..
10	7	..	Barnsdall A	300	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
67	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	64	64	64	63½
23⅞	13⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	700	15	14¾	15	14¾
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	600	17	17	17	17
49½	30⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	2400	34⅜	33¼	34¼	34
82	58⅞	..	Beth Steel pf	300	62	61¾	62	62
40	25	1b	Bigelow Sanford	30	26½	26	26½	26½
16¼	10¼	..	Blaw Knox	400	10¾	10½	10½	10⅝
68¾	49⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	300	56¼	55½	56¼	55½
83	76	4f	Bon Ami A	70	80	80	80	81
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	1900	26⅝	26	26⅝	26⅜
28⅜	20⅜	1	Borg Warner	400	23⅜	22¾	23	23
19⅜	12	1	Briggs Mfg	3600	17¾	17⅛	17⅜	17½
40¼	23¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	300	38	37¾	38	38
80½	60¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	67¾	67¾	..	..
10⅞	6¾	..	Brunswick Balke	800	7	6¾	6¾	7
9⅜	5½	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
14½	9¼	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	700	10½	10½	10½	10⅜
75	56	2	Bucyrus E pf	20	58¾	58¾	58¾	..
7¾	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	400	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅝
5⅜	3	..	Budd Wheel	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	100	9½	9½	9½	..
19⅜	12⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	400	14	14	14	..
3⅞	1¾	h	Bush Terminal	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	..
15¾	5⅛	..	Bush T Bldgs ctfs	10	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
2¼	1⅛	..	Butte & Superior	200	1½	1½	1½	..
37¾	18¾	..	Byers	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	23
			—C—					
34½	18¾	.62½b	Calif Packing	500	33¼	32⅝	33¼	32¼
1¾	¾	..	Callahan Z & L	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4½
15⅞	8½	..	Campbell Wy&C	700	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	9
29½	20	1	Canada Dry	400	21¾	21	21¾	21
18¼	12⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	2400	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	14⅜
10¼	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
86¾	45	..	Case Thresh	700	52	50½	52	50⅝
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1100	27⅜	27¼	27⅝	27⅜
44⅝	22⅝	..	Celanese Corp	1200	26	25¼	26	25⅞
22⅝	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	1900	15	13¾	14½	..
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	500	29¾	29¼	29½	27¾
42⅛	30¼	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	12700	43⅜	42¾	43	42½
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	200	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	100	46	46	46	46¼
85⅝	59½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1700	48¼	47⅝	48	47⅞
7	2⅝	h	Chi & E Ill	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
8	1⅞	h	Chi & E Ill pf	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	1300	4½	4½	4½	4½
13¼	6¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	900	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
30¾	19¼	1.50b	Chickasha Cot O	100	27½	27½	27½	27¼
11⅝	6	..	Childs Company	300	6⅜	6	6¼	6⅜
60⅜	36½	1f	Chrysler	3900	40⅞	39¾	40⅝	39¾
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	20	20	20	19¾
36	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	60	85	85	85	83½
..	2⅛	..	City Stores	800	1	1	1	1
45	28	1	Cluett Peabody	400	33⅜	33	33	..
18⅛	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1800	16⅜	16	16	16
98½	15⅜	..	Collins & Aikman	200	16	15⅞	16	..
94	78	7	Collins & A pf	240	79	79	79	79
8⅜	3⅜	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	5⅞
40⅜	27	..	Colo & Southern	1000	33	33	33	32
33¼	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	1000	26½	26½	26½	26
30	20	4	Colo &2So 2pf	50	22	22	22	..
19¼	11⅛	.50a	Columbia Gas	5200	14¾	14⅛	14¾	14½
34¾	23	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	400	29	28½	29	..
17½	8	..	Columbian Carb	800	14	12¾	14	12⅜
35⅛	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	500	28½	28	28¼	28
106	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	60	105	105	105	104½
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	30	28½	28½	28½	28½
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	700	55	55	55	54¾
36¾	19¾	.60	Comm Solvents	1100	23	22¾	22⅞	22¾
3¾	1¾	..	Commth & So	5800	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
52¾	21½	6	Commth & S 6pf	200	46	46	46	47½
17½	10⅜	1g	Consol Film I pf	200	14½	14½	14½	14½
47⅜	31⅛	2	Consol Gas	5600	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞	34½
94	82	5	*Consol Gas pf	200	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	94
14¼	9½	.28b	Consol Oil	4300	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10
111½	108	8	Consol Oil pf	10	111	111	111	..
2¼	⅞	..	Consol Textile	1	1	1	1	..
13¾	6⅞	..	Container A	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	1
14⅝	7	..	Cont Baking A	100	9	9	9	..
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	600	80	80	80	80
35½	23⅝	1.20	*Cont Insurance	400	32½	31½	31½	42½
2¾	1	..	Cont Motors	2900	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
22⅜	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	3600	19¼	18⅞	19	19¼
84½	60½	3	Corn Products	1700	68¼	66½	67	68⅝
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	800	6	5¾	6	5⅝
35	78	2	Cream of Wheat	400	33	33	33	33
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
6⅝	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerbach	1400	5½	5¼	5½	5⅜
38¾	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	100	22½	22½	22½	..
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	2400	8⅞	7⅞	8⅛	8
59	20⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	660	59	54	58⅞	54
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	47⅜	47	47⅝	47½
29¾	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	100	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	22¼
84¼	43½	2½g	Curtis pf	500	79½	79⅜	79½	79½
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	800	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
12¼	5⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	10¼	10	10	10¼
			—D—					
8¼	6	.60b	Davega St	400	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½
34⅛	18	..	Deere& Co	300	21	20¼	21	20¼
15½	11⅛	.20	Deere & Co pf	200	12½	12¼	12½	12¼
73½	49	..	Del & Hudson	100	55	55	55	55¼
33¾	20⅛	..	Del Lack & W	900	24	22¾	24	23½
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	800	24	23¾	24	24
31½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	..
45½	32	*2f	Dome Mines	5900	45	43½	44½	45⅜
23	19	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	19½	19½	19½	20¼
28½	14¾	..	Douglas A	800	20½	19⅝	20½	20
19	9¼	..	Dresser A	100	13	13	13	13¼
11⅞	7½	..	Dresser B	200	11	10⅜	11	..
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	2100	91½	90¼	90½	90½
124¼	115	d	du Pont deb	100	123	123	123	123¼
			—E—					
12¾	5½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	7½	7½	7½	..
101	79	4	Eastman Kodak	1200	99½	99	99	99
31⅝	18⅛	..	Elec Auto-Lite	700	21¼	21¼	21½	21¼
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	110	95	94⅞	95	..
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	400	5¼	5	5	4⅝
9⅛	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	7⅛	7	7⅛	7⅛
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	500	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
52	40	2	Elec Sto Battery	300	43⅛	43⅛	43½	43
1⅞	⅝	h	Elk Horn Coal	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
126	120	7	Endicott John pf	10	125	125	125	14½
8¾	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	5	5	5	4⅜
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	100	17	17	17	16½
10⅜	6½	.40	Equitable Off Bg	100	6½	6½	6½	..
24⅞	13⅞	..	Erie RR	200	25	24¼	25	..
23	12	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	1600	25	24½	24¾	24½
10½	4	..	Exchange Buffet	30	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5⅞
			—F—					
61	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	40	51	51	51	51
11¼	7	..	Fed Lt & Trac	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
95	70	..	Fed M & S pf	100	90	90	90	..
8¾	4½	..	Fed Motor Tr	800	4½	4½	4½	4¾
11	7	.6f	Fifth Ave Bus	20	8½	8¼	8¼	..
86	71	6	Firestn T&R pf A	200	83	82½	82½	..
67½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	400	64¼	63¾	64¼	63¼
17⅜	2¼	h	Follansbee B	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
22	12¼	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	16	15¾	16	16
17¼	8⅞	..	Foundation	100	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	12½
17½	12¼	..	Fox Film A	1500	13¾	13	13½	14⅛
50⅜	30¾	2	Freeport Texas	1200	32½	31½	32¼	32
			—G—					
4⅝	2½	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	2¼	2¼	2⅛	..
43⅝	33½	1	Gen Am Trans	900	37½	37	37¼	37½
23½	15¼	..	Gen Asphalt	400	19	18⅜	19	18⅝
14⅜	9¾	1	Gen Baking	800	9¾	9¾	9¾	10⅛
10¼	5¾	..	Gen Bronze	100	8	8	8	8
6½	3⅜	..	Gen Cable	100	4	4	4	..
25¼	18½	.60	*Gen Electric	8200	20¾	19¾	20⅜	19⅞
12¾	11⅜	.60	*Gen Elec Sp	4100	12½	12⅜	12½	12⅜
36⅞	31⅜	1.80	Gen Foods	900	32	31⅞	31⅞	32
1¾	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	200	58½	58	58½	58
42	29½	1	Gen Motors	7200	31⅞	30⅝	31⅜	31
21	8¾	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	14	14	14	..
45¾	31¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	33	33	33	..
5⅝	1½	..	Gen Realty	900	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
23⅜	10⅛	..	Gen Refractories	100	16	16	16	16¼
19½	12¼	..	Gen Refract ef	300	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	14¾
12½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Ras	1800	10⅞	10¼	10⅝	10½
65	47	5	Gillette S R pf	100	63⅞	63⅛	63⅞	..
28¾	15⅜	1	Glidden	1200	25	24½	24¾	24½
103	83	7	Glidden pf	100	101½	101	101½	101
9½	5½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	900	7	6¾	7	7
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	500	20	20	20	20
18	12¼	..	Goodrich	400	13½	13¼	13¼	13½
41⅜	25¼	..	Goodyear	1500	28	27	27⅜	27⅝
11⅝	7	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	1⅞
71½	48½	7	Goth S H pf ww	30	50⅜	50⅜	50⅝	..
4½	2	..	Graham Paige	2900	2½	2	2⅛	2
13⅜	8	..	Granby	600	10½	9¾	10¼	9⅛
8¾	4	..	Grand Union	100	6	6	6	..
40⅝	30	1	Grant (WT)	600	31½	31	31½	31⅝
32½	18	.50b	Great Nor pf	2600	22½	21⅜	22½	21⅞
15⅛	10½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	300	11⅜	11¼	11⅝	..
34⅝	25	2.40	Great West Sug	6800	34⅞	33⅝	34¼	34
115⅜	102	7	Great W Sug pf	30	114½	114	114	..
3½	⅜	..	Guantanamo Sug	800	2¾	2½	2¾	2⅜
31	7¼	..	Guan Sug pf	190	30¼	28	30¼	26
			—H—					
9⅜	3½	..	Hall Printing	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
53½	25	..	Hamilton W pf	10	39	39	39	..
96	84	7	Hanna (MA) pf	30	94½	94½	94½	94
24⅜	14½	.26b	Harbison Walker	100	18⅞	18½	18¾	18½
62½	19⅝	..	Hat Corp pf	20	61½	61½	61½	62
6¾	1¼	..	Hayes Body	300	2½	2⅜	2⅝	2¾
124½	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	60	122½	122	122	122
94½	83	4f	Hershey Choc pf	100	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	94½
10¼	5½	..	Holland Furnace	200	8½	8½	8½	9
13	8¾	.25b	Hollander	200	11¾	11	11⅜	11⅜
412	310	12f	Homestake Min	100	412	412	412	410
23½	11	1.25g	Houdaille Her A	100	20½	20½	20¼	20¼
6⅞	3¾	..	Houdaille Her B	300	4½	4½	4½	4
54	43	3½	*Household Fin pf	100	48¼	48¼	48¼	..
20¾	17¼	..	Houston Oil	200	20½	20	20½	20
37⅞	35½	3	Howe Sound	7400	57¼	55½	56⅝	55⅜
26⅛	16	..	Hud & Man pf	100	17	17	17	..
24½	8¾	..	Hudson Motor	3600	10	9⅜	9¾	9⅞
7¾	3⅛	..	Hupp Motors	1300	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	3½
			—I—					
38⅞	22	..	Ill Central	1200	25⅝	24⅜	25⅝	25
50	35	..	Ill Central pf	100	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	..
30½	22⅛	1.68	Indus Rayon	800	25	24½	25	24½
73¾	50	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	*100	60	60	60	59
49¾	35	..	Inland Steel	200	38	38	38	38½
8⅞	3⅜	..	Inspiration Cop	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
5⅞	3¼	..	Intercon Rub	200	4	4	4	..

Commerce and Finance

Cost of New Deal Put at $14,000,000,000 to $19,000,000,000

Business and Industry

New Deal Cost Is Put by Buchanan At $14,000,000,000

Largest Peace-Time Expenditures—Bolton Estimates $19,000,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 28—The cost of the New Deal was put at $14,000,000,000 yesterday by Representative Buchanan (D.) of Texas, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, though his figures were assailed by Representative Bolton of Ohio, chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, who placed the figure at close to $19,000,000,000.

According to tables made public by Mr. Buchanan, appropriations and direct obligations authorized by the Seventy-third Congress totaled $13,901,661,082, a figure which Representative Bolton pointed out did not include guaranteed bonds, postal deficits and the exchange stabilization fund, and if included, would bring the grand total to $18,781,602,703. Mr. Buchanan showed congressional spendings of $4,375,278,216 in the first session of the late Congress and $9,526,382,866 in the second session, the latter total being the largest made during peace times.

Deducts Two Items

"The gross total of appropriations made at the present session, including the permanent and indefinite appropriations, which are continuing and automatic, is $9,665,682,423.53," said Mr. Buchanan. "However, included in this sum are two amounts appropriated from the special receipts as a result of the reduction in weight of the gold dollar, namely, the appropriation and setting aside of a fund of $2,000,000,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury—in order to stabilize the exchange value of the dollar—to deal in gold and foreign exchange and other instruments of credit and securities, and also to invest and reinvest in the direct obligations of the United States; and a further sum of $139,299,357 for payment to the surplus of the Federal Reserve Banks in connection with the making of industrial and commercial loans.

"These two sums, aggregating $2,139,299,557, payable as they are from these special receipts, do not affect either the budget or the public debt, and are properly deductible from the usual total of stated appropriations, leaving the net amount of the direct appropriations for all emergency and general purposes, including postal, at $7,526,382,866.53.

Bolton Assails Spending

"An analysis of the total of appropriations made during the session shows that more than half of the total sum is for emergency purposes, as contrasted to the general or regular appropriations. Of the total of $7,526,382,866.53, the sum of $3,904,829,428 is for distinctly emergency purposes and $3,621,553,438.53 is for regular purposes."

Representative Bolton, whose review of the New Deal appears in today's Congressional Record, along with Mr. Buchanan's statement, said that the Administration had not kept its promise to reduce expenditures 25 per cent and was making appropriations without knowing where the money was coming from.

"Appropriations and contingent obligations for the first two years of the present Administration reach a staggering total of over $28,000,000,000," Mr. Bolton said. "This amount, covering but two years, is $5,000,000,000 more than the total national debt at the time the present Administration took office. Of this amount nearly $19,000,000,000 represents outright appropriations.

"Such practice is absolutely un-American and undemocratic, and while defended on the ground of a national emergency is absolutely pernicious in the extent to which it has been carried."

Railroad Operating Income for May

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—Net operating income for May as reported by leading railroads included the following:

	1934	1933
Pennsylvania	$5,800,223	$5,406,065
Baltimore & Ohio	2,412,837	2,252,817
Atch Topeka & San Fe	715,054	856,539
Boston & Maine	395,963	751,238
Chi, Burlington & Q	*581,294	323,097
Western Maryland	321,066	279,581
Bangor & Aroostook	306,297	248,265
Cen RR of New Jersey	190,149	33,420
Mobile & Ohio	21,532	87,741
Wabash System	501,542	311,388
Chi & Eastern Illinois	*23,590	†31,456
Gt Northern RR	942,177	1,001,883
Northern Pacific	274,559	285,444

*Net loss after charges. †Deficit.

Newfoundland Lifts Ban On the Export of Gold

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., June 28 (AP)—The two year ban on the export of gold from Newfoundland has been lifted by the Island's new concession government.

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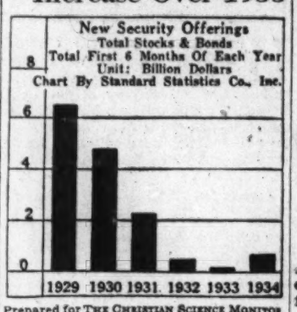
Security Offerings Increase Over 1933



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORPORATE security offerings in the first six months of the year, although only a small fraction of the figures for 1929, 1930, and 1931, showed an increase over the similar periods of 1932 and 1933.

New issues probably will be offered in gradually increasing volume during the next several months, assuming that no unexpected setback in business materializes and that Government policies continue to point toward the moderation of reform activities.

Stock Exchange Plans to Call In Outside Advisers

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 28—The New York Stock Exchange is considering breaking a precedent of 150 years of its existence by inviting outside persons—business, industrial or economic experts—to sit in at the councils of the exchange in an advisory capacity.

A resolution introduced yesterday at the governing committee meeting by E. H. H. Simmons, a former president and chairman of the committee, provides that not more than 10 persons, "either members of the exchange or of firms represented thereon, or non-members," for a period of one year, be invited to participate in the governing committee's deliberations and to serve on special and standing committees. Under the motion, which will be voted upon on July 5, the advisers would not attend disciplinary sessions and would not have the right to vote.

At the same time announcement was made of the disbanding of the so-called committee of elders appointed last November by the Association of Stock Exchange Firms, who worked with the law committee of the exchange when legislation for federal regulation of the stock exchanges was on the mat. The group included Frank R. Hope, of Paine Webber & Co. and president of the association; Gayer G. Dominick, of Dominick & Dominick; Edward Allen Pierce, of E. A. Pierce & Co.; John W. Prentiss, of Hornblower & Weeks, and the governing committee serve without pay, and although there will be no compensation for the added advisers, it is felt that because of the exchange's close relation to business, it would be in a position to call on the heads of the largest corporations, leaders in the banking field, or economists as advisory counsel.

Board Points Out Growing Soundness Of Reserve System

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—Steady decline of member bank indebtedness to the Federal Reserve banks, with liquidation of RFC loans to banks proceeding simultaneously, was reported by the Federal Reserve Board as indicative of growing soundness of the banking structure.

Particularly have financial conditions in country districts improved in recent months, it said.

Increase in member bank reserve balances from the end of January, when the new gold parity of the dollar was established, until the last week in May was approximately $1,100,000,000.

Reduction in discounts with the Federal Reserve has continued since 1932, with the exception of during the banking crisis. It amounted to $50,000,000 from January to the last of May, leaving discounts at $34,000,000, the lowest figure since early days of the System.

Excess reserves reached $1,700,000,000 in the last week of May. Total volume of Reserve Bank credit declined by $150,000,000 in the February-May period, through maturing of acceptances held by Reserve banks and further liquidation of member bank indebtedness.

Charlotte, S. C., Ford Plant Being Offered for Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 28—Possibility that the Ford plant on Statesville Avenue will ever be used again as an assembling unit for Ford automobiles was removed when it was established by The Observer that the 75-acre property, valued at $2,000,000 when the plant was constructed in 1923, is offered for sale.

F. C. Abbott, local realtor, when questioned by The Observer, admitted that he has been employed by a New York concern to act as local agent in any negotiations for the sale of the property.

Bank Clearings Off From Last Week and Year Ago

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 28—Bank clearings for the week were smaller than for any full week since early in the year, reports Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. The total this week for all leading cities in the country was $4,375,407,000 which was 8.4 per cent below that of a year ago.

Clearings this week are $1,204,879,000 below those for the preceding week.

Boom in Building Predicted Within Next Four Years

Analyst Points to Rapid Drop in Vacant Houses —The Marriage Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 28—A building boom by 1937 or 1938 equaling or exceeding the last was foreseen by Mr. Roy Wenzlick, real estate analyst, St. Louis, in reviewing the effect of the NRA on land and home development at the twenty-seventh convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards here.

Residential rentals will have doubled by that time and values will have increased at least 50 per cent, Mr. Wenzlick anticipated.

Extremely rapid absorption of vacant residential quarters was seen as the most striking indication of general recovery in the United States, said Mr. Wenzlick. A year ago vacancy was high in many cities, running from 12 to 15 per cent. He said during the last year vacancy has been cut more than 50 per cent. If the present tendency continues, a definite housing shortage will develop within less than a year.

Marriage Rate Factor

An increase in the marriage rate was credited as one of the chief reasons for this absorption. The analyst pointed out that in every depression there is a sharp drop in the marriage rate and that during this period a reserve of young unmarried people is built up. As recovery comes the marriage rate advances until it exceeds normal by a large percentage. This continues until the normal proportion is again established.

Importance of this factor is not realized unless one appreciates the number of cases of this sort in each large city, he said. St. Louis at present is 30,000 marriages short. These marriages will take place in addition to the normal number in the next five years, he believes.

Charles F. C. Ladd, president of the Texas Association of Real Estate Boards, and president of the Farm Land Brokers and Managers division of the association, cited a marked increase in sales of farm land as an investment and in actual sales in the last few months.

Sees Better Land Market

He cited three factors as pointing to a bettered land market:

Absorption of the present food surplus as the unemployed are returned to jobs; a clearly defined movement all over the United States from urban centers back to the farms, and unlikelihood that farm lands will ever be cheaper than they are now.

"There is a generally prevalent idea that all farmers are broke and that the Government is compelled to spend millions to keep them out of the poorhouse," Ladd averred. "The fact is that conditions are not nearly so bad as they have been painted. Nearly 60 per cent of all the farms of the nation are free of mortgage debt. There are many farmers who have been able to show a profit despite the depression."

Tentative agreement by the National Joint Committee on Rural Credits on a new plan for farm appraisals was reported to the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers, a division of the association.

The method calls for a determination of the farmer's earning capacity on the basis of typical and long-time use of similar land in the community.

Population Drop Forecast

Suburban growth has outstripped central city expansion, it was stated by Mr. Warren S. Thompson, director of Scripps Foundation for research in population problems of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio.

If industry should once start to decentralize in earnest there would be an enormous shift in population from more crowded areas of larger cities to new communities at a distance, he pointed out.

Continued decline in population was forecast by Mr. Thompson. It seems highly possible, he said, there will be only seven to nine million more people in the United States in 1940 than in 1930. Total population in 1940 probably will not exceed 132,000,000, he believes. Between 1940 and 1950 the increase will be even less, unless immigration restrictions are relaxed, he said. In 1950 the population probably will be in the vicinity of 135,000,000. After that it is likely to remain about stationary for a decade or two, he said.

Mexican President Lowers Duties on Egyptian Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—By decree of President Abelardo Rodriguez the import duties on Egyptian long staple cotton exceeding 40 millimeters in length have been reduced from 40 centavos to 10 centavos a kilogram, the Ministry of Finance announces.

The reduction is applicable only to imports by thread and textile manufacturers and up to 20 per cent of their total annual consumption. The ministry explains that the measure aims to stimulate the Mexican textile industry in the manufacture of finer fabrics which are now obtainable through importation and to increased consumption of domestic cotton which would be needed in greater quantities for certain mixed type fabrics.

A comparison of textile imports shows that these dropped from near 20,000,000 pesos in 1926 to slightly over 3,000,000 pesos in 1931 and that thread imports fell from 6,000,000 in 1926 to below 3,000,000 in 1931.

The bulletin adds that the Government expects to increase rather than decrease the fiscal benefits because of the increase in manufactures. The action is in line with the Government's policy of directly aiding Mexican industry, another instance being the reduction of duties on combed wool.

U. S. Must Act to Insure Tin Supply, Says Capitalist

Dangerously Dependent Position of America, Largest Consumer, Should Be Remedied, Declares August Heckscher—Its Use Steadily Gaining

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 28—Definite governmental action toward insuring America's supply of tin and improving the dangerously dependent position of the United States with respect to this important metal, is strongly urged in a statement issued by August Heckscher, well-known American capitalist and chairman of the board of Mining and Development Corporation, owner of important properties in Bolivia and elsewhere.

"The Seventy-third Congress took cognizance of the position of this country," declared Mr. Heckscher, "with respect to our tin supplies. A bill was passed which provides for a general survey of our available sources and possible domestic development. Action was also taken along the lines of controlling supplies of tin already in the country through prohibition of exports of scrap metal."

According to Mr. Heckscher, the United States is by far the world's largest consumer of tin, its requirements being almost as great as the rest of the world combined. In 1933 this country consumed 58,973 tons and the rest of the world 68,589 tons. All of our tin except that recovered by the detinning industry comes from mines in foreign countries.

"With world conditions as unsettled as at the present time," Mr. Heckscher declared, "it is of vital importance that the United States look to the insurance of adequate supplies of this essential peace and war metal. Strengthening of our position with respect to tin supplies must come through the perfection of relations with foreign countries which are producers of the metal."

"During this period of doubtful experiments in the United States, the tin industry has set an example of wise leadership and a record of substantial accomplishment by a simple method which might be accepted as a pattern by trade associations, official and unofficial industrial bodies, international conferences and the American Government when embarking into partnership with business. From the low point in 1932 of 18.35c a pound, the price of tin advanced to 55.8c by the close of 1933 and has since then ruled above 50c, which compares with an average price of 45.5c for the 10-year period 1924-1933.

"The International Tin Committee brought about limitation and control of new production; the Tin Pool took surplus stocks off the market. The sponsoring governments and producers having attained their initial objectives, they are now demonstrating their vision by continuing the program to restrict production for a further period of three years and have recently organized a 'buffer pool' to take additional tonnages of new production, with the view to price stabilization—seeking not only to prevent declines to unprofitable levels, but also to avoid advances to a point where tin users might turn to competitive or semi-competitive metals.

"Another important outcome of coöperation in the tin industry has been the establishment of the International Tin Research and Development Council, composed of delegates appointed by the governments of the contributing countries, with offices at The Hague.

Uses of tin in America have already increased from year to year. Aside from its well-known use in the canning industry, the metal enters into innumerable branches of electrical manufacturing, in the chemical industry, in the automobile industry and many others. The greatest single use is in the manufacture of tin plate for cans and terne plate, a tin and lead coating on iron. Approximately 42 per cent of the tin output goes into these products. As an ingredient of solder, babbitt, bearing metals and as an alloy, 31 per cent of the tin output is consumed. Miscellaneous uses account for the remaining 27 per cent.

The World's Business

Money Without Gold

A SHORTAGE of gold is not the only reason that a country leaves the gold standard. The United States is a case in point. When this country suspended gold payments, it still had $4,243,000,000, or $35 per capita, though the metal was fast slipping through the windows of the Federal Reserve banks into private hoards. It may even be doubted whether a gold shortage is the chief reason that a country leaves the gold standard. Prof. George F. Warren once told me that the signal was social trouble. He said that the gold standard was doomed in the United States when the farmers began to interfere with foreclosure proceedings, and taxpayers in Pennsylvania to indulge in tax strikes. Such incidents, in his view, showed that deflation could go no further. Then the gold standard had to be suspended so that artificial reflation might be engineered without either the restraints imposed by statutory gold requirements in relation to outstanding money or the disturbances from frightened capitalists seeking to "hedge" against inflation by relieving the banks of their metal reserve... I am reminded of Dr. Warren's remark by a question from a correspondent about the German financial situation. How, he asks, can Germany be "on" the gold standard when she has practically no gold left. Yesterday's report revealed a reserve down to $30,000,000, or about 50 cents per capita, compared with $35 in the United States when this country went off gold.

* * *

There is no need to show why Germany can be "on" the gold standard with so little gold. The fact is that only by a considerable stretch of the imagination could Germany be so described.

The appearance of the gold standard in Germany is maintained by a stable currency in terms of gold. In 1924, 1392 marks equaled one pound of pure gold. That is still the equivalent. Thus a stable relation is maintained with all other gold currencies. But this gold-currency interchangeability applies only to those marks that enter into international business. In order to maintain stability, the Reichsbank controls all external payments. The old practice of maintaining parity value was to allow gold to flow out freely. By a process which has been explained several times in this column, this corrected any decline on the exchanges. But an equally effective way, obviously, is to clamp down German external purchases which would call for an outflow of gold.

So much for the external mark vis-à-vis gold. Internally the picture is different. The internal mark has depreciated against gold. How much? That all depends upon your mark. For this internal mark is not one, but many. Mr. R. C. Long, writing from Berlin in the New York Times, puts the number in degree of depreciation at six. If numbered according to restrictions on usage, he counts up "at least thirty."

* * *

These distinctions are not obvious to the man in the street in Germany. One mark is interchangeable with another in the stores. Hans, of course, cannot exchange his money for gold. Internal convertibility into gold, however, is fast losing favor, even in gold-standard countries. Witness the United States, where neither coin nor bullion is to be had. But Hans's mark has a fairly stable exchange value in the only things that really count, namely, goods and services. If the wholesale price index is any criterion of the cost of living, such marks in March this year bought about as much as they did last August. They bought only 5 per cent less than they did a year before.

It is mainly the foreigner who sees the internal mark as hydra-headed. If he is the recipient of interest on dollar bonds payable in Germany, he might get "blocked" marks or "scrip" marks. Both apparently have varying values vis-a-vis the circulating mark. Then the mark resources that foreign banks left in Germany are not only locked up but have values all their own. There are different marks, in other words, for almost every kind of realizable transactions that the foreigner has had inside Germany. They have but one common denominator, namely, that they cannot be transferred.

* * *

This "stabilized-depreciated" system is supposed to be borrowed from Soviet Russia. There they have several kinds of currencies circulating at different values. But it reminds me more of the system existing in China. Chinese currency is also not one, but many. H. B. Morse, formerly of the Chinese Maritime Customs, once counted 170 different silver dollars, with varying weights. China can also boast of a variety of currency systems as well as a variety of the same coins within those systems. Those who think that all China is on the silver standard should go into the interior. They will encounter a copper standard, a brass standard, an inconvertible paper standard, and finally will reach a barter stage. Chinese currency is far more complicated, indeed, than the entire system of world currencies. I should say, bringing the subject back to Germany, that it used to be. For not only Germany, but several other European countries, have gone Chinese in their currencies. The Chinese must smile ironically when they recall the urgent recommendations of financial missions which they have entertained from time to time that they should come abreast of the times and standardize their currency!

* * *

The maze of German marks available to the foreigner with funds frozen in Germany is not least among the causes of foreign irritation. That irritation would not be so sharp but for the discrimination that has been exercised. All along this has been the ground for the American protests in connection with the blocked debt payments. Germany's discrimination has set its creditors bickering among themselves. If a clearance system is set up in the creditor countries—that is, a system whereby each creditor government would deduct out of trade receipts the payments due to its bond holding nationals—then there would be further discrimination. Happily the mission now on its way to London is the beginning of a fresh search for understanding based, it is to be hoped, on a square deal all round. H. B. E.

More Protection For Consumer Is Seen by Educator

Change in Government's Plans Is Noted by Dean W. H. Spencer

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 28—Under the codes of the NRA, the consumer has been embarrased, but not ruined, and he may hope for more protection in the near future, it was declared here yesterday by Mr. W. H. Spencer, dean of the school of business at the University of Chicago, addressing the university's second conference on business education.

Most economists while starting from the consumer's viewpoint, quickly lose sight of him in developing their philosophies, it was stated by Mr. Leverett S. Lyon, executive vice president of the Brookings Institute, Washington, D. C. He said this testimony is now being corrected.

Criticism of the NRA and observation of the workings of the codes have brought a change in the Administration's plans, said Dean Spencer. While from the first there was a consumer's advisory board, it was handicapped by small apropriations and the lack of organization among consumers.

Manufacturers and laborers, however, were well organized and highly articulate, and were not bashful about seizing advantages, said Dean Spencer.

The price rises caused by higher wages, shorter hours, and association agreements as to price levels, whereby the costs of the most inefficient producers had a tendency to be adopted as the basis on which profits were figured, has not been so great as to impoverish the consumer, he believes. He asserted the rise in prices has coincided with a general recovery in business activity, regardless of whether the NRA caused it or it came in spite of the Government's action.

"On the positive side," said Dean Spencer, "the recovery program has initiated measures and created machinery which, if followed up vigorously, will greatly improve the situation of the consumer, whether we continue in the direction in which we are moving or return to something like the old order of 1929 and the years before."

Economists, while admitting the consumer to be the central factor, have largely overlooked him, said Mr. Lyon. Most economists become special pleaders for particular interests, he said, naming labor economists, business economists, marketing economists, agricultural economists and others, but there have been no consumer economists. Each divised his system for the advantage of the group he represents, said Mr. Lyon.

"Many self-appointed champions of the consumer," he said, "assume they have in the present crisis discovered a new victim. He is, however, at least 150 years old, recognized by Adam Smith. Thinking of economics as the science of wealth, however, has led most economists astray."

Moral and religious philosophy of thrift and frugality has kept down the consumption of goods in the face of ever increasing production in the United States. This culture of scarcity must give away to a culture of plenty if the United States is to regain its stride, he said.

Brazilian Decree Frees $80,000,000

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 28 (By U. P.)—Eighty million dollars kept in Brazil by exchange difficulties were made available for internal purposes by a joint presidential-Treasury Department decree today.

The edict authorizing expenditure of 971,000 contos apparently does not affect the Aranha debt payment plan, under which partial resumption of service on foreign obligations is scheduled to begin this year.

A Rural Credit Bank will be created with 100,000 contos, while 200,000 contos will be used for payment of promissory notes issued in December, 1932. Bonds of the National Coffee Department will be bought with 300,000 contos. The balance will be kept in a special fund in the Bank of Brazil.

Southern Carriers to Put Up Cotton Freight Rates

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 28 (AP)—A decision to proceed with their plans for a general 15 per cent increase in cotton freight rates from interior points to ports and the mills of New England and North Carolina and South Carolina was reached by traffic officials of southern and southeastern railroads.

The railroad representatives, however, announced two concessions to shippers of the Memphis area. They are:

1. A requested maximum increase of four cents to 100 pounds, both to New Orleans and to mill points. The original proposal was to increase the rate from Memphis to mill points five cents.

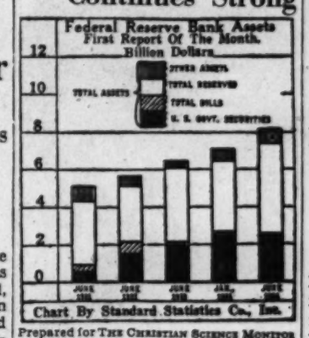
2. Decision not to increase the minimum rate carloading from 65,000 to 75,000 pounds as was originally proposed.

Silver Stocks Drop Nearly 40 P. C. in May

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—Stocks of silver held at American refineries dropped nearly 40 per cent during May to the lowest level of the year, statistics of the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reveal.

Refiners had been holding back metal for many months in anticipation of advancing silver prices. At the end of April, their stock had grown to 11,865,000 fine ounces, by far the largest in history. But during May, a drop of 4,691,000 ounces occurred, pulling stocks down to 7,174,000 ounces.

Banking Situation Continues Strong



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE banking situation continues to strengthen, with deposits rising, excess reserves at a new high record, and the Treasury continuing to expand the reserves of the Federal Reserve system by deposits of additional gold certificates.

The accompanying chart shows the increase in reserves and the continued low ebb of demand by the banks for Federal Reserve credit.

U. S. Exports in May Up But Imports Off, Changing Past Trend

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—Department of Commerce figures showed today that United States exports declined in May while imports increased, both contrary to the usual trend.

Exports were valued at $160,297,000 compared with $179,437,000 in April. Imports were $154,647,000 against $146,523,000.

The favorable balance of $5,560,000 compared with $32,914,000 recorded in April.

The department said the movement of both exports and imports during May was considerably at variance with that which usually occurs at this season of the year.

"Ordinarily," the department said, "exports decline about 1 per cent from April to May, but this year the decline amounted to 11 per cent.

"As a result, the seasonally adjusted index of export values, which had been at 50 per cent of its 1923-1925 average in March and April, declined to an index number of 45.

"The value of exports, which usually declines about six per cent in May, increased six per cent, bringing the adjusted index to 47 per cent of its 1923-25 average, the highest level reached since last September."

Exports of gold in May were $1,780,000 compared with imports of $35,362,000, an excess of imports of $33,582,000.

Exports of silver were $1,638,000 and imports $4,435,000, an excess of imports of $2,797,000.

Bill for Loans to Fruit Growers Receives Veto

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt vetoed the Kean bill to permit production credit associations of the Farm Credit Administration to make loans to fruit growers.

The bill would have authorized the appropriation of $10,000,000 and limited individual loans to $5000.

Government Plans Buying 10,000,000 Head of Livestock

Expected $2 Per Animal to Be Paid—5,000,000 Sheep Included

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WASHINGTON, June 28—The Farm Administration has decided to increase the purchase of livestock in the drought areas to 10,000,000 head.

Expansion of the buying program, designed to aid farmers hit by this spring's long dry spell and to rid the country of undesirable stock, will be announced within a few days. Purchase of only 2,000,000 head was contemplated originally.

Includes 5,000,000 Sheep

Personal inspection of the parched grazing land west of the Mississippi led officials to increase the number. The 10,000,000 will include about 5,000,000 sheep. The price has not been set, officials said, but probably will be about $2 a head for animals a year or more old.

"If a year from today we can have weeded out the poorer animals from our herds, the nation's livestock industry will be on a better basis than at any time in the past," one prominent official said.

"This purchase program is primarily one of relieving farmers of the burden of carrying excess animals and of giving them cash payment, but its permanent effects are of vast significance to the industry."

Directors hope the bulk of the 10,000,000 can be bought before winter, pointing out that forage and feed are inadequate to last through the cold months.

Submarginal Land Plan

Grass and legumes are considered so badly damaged that they cannot recover over a vast section of the drought area. Officials predicted that effects of the drought on hay and forage crops will be felt for two years.

A plan also has been suggested that 10,000,000 acres of submarginal land in an area stretching from the Dakotas southwestward be purchased for an emergency grazing reserve.

The purchase program contemplates the removal of about 33 1-3 per cent of all cattle in the area from Utah and Idaho south to the Mexican border and about 45 per cent of the livestock population of North Dakota and South Dakota.

Breeding stock is in such bad condition from poor feed and water scarcity that next year's calf crop is expected to be reduced by as many as 2,000,000 head.

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Record Broken in British Open Golf—Wimbledon Tennis—U. S. College Golf

Cotton Again Breaks Record In British Open

Turns in Remarkable Card of 132 for 36 Holes of Golf

SANDWICH, Eng., June 28 (AP)—Continuing his record-smashing pace, Henry Cotton, British pro, shot the Royal St. George's course today in 65—seven under par—for a 36-hole aggregate of 132 and an 11-stroke lead over Denny Shute, the defending champion, in the second round of the British open golf championship. Cotton carded a 67 yesterday.

The two previous greatest rounds ever recorded in the British open championship were 66-68—134, shot by the redoubtable Jones at Sunningdale in the qualifying round for the 1926 title grind which he won over the Royal Lytham and St. Annes courses with an aggregate of 291.

The way Cotton shot today just about took all the pre-tournament peril and danger out of the four invading professionals from the United States—Gene Sarazen, Joe Kirkwood, Macdonald Smith and Denny Shute, the defending title-holder. They had been called "a red-hot American invasion," but they cooled off yesterday after Cotton's 67, and starting out today after the Briton's 65 had virtually no chance at all of catching up with the "flying Cotton."

Can Relax Tomorrow

As the result of his par-shattering first and second rounds, Cotton can relax tomorrow and shoot a pair of 75's for a 72-hole total of 282 and still break Gene Sarazen's record of 283 set in the 1932 championship over the neighboring Princes' course.

The British star played with Marcel Dallemange, French professional, who shot the course in 73 for a 36-hole total of 144.

Shute, with a 72 today for a two-round total of 143, was tied with Joe Kirkwood, the Australian holder of the Canadian open, who posted a second-round sub-par 69. Shute had a 71 yesterday and Kirkwood 74.

In addition to leading the Americans by 11 strokes, Cotton was even one more stroke in front of the closest British contender, Bill Nolan, who had 73—71—144.

Macdonald Smith of Nashville, Tenn., shot the course in 71 today for a total of 148 and was 16 shots behind Cotton, six more than he trailed the Briton at the end of the first round.

C. A. Whitcombe, veteran British Ryder Cup player, shot his way into a tie with Shute and Kirkwood. He shot the first nine in 33 and then slipped to an incoming 39 for 72 and a 143 aggregate.

Bill Davies, 42-year-old Hoylake veteran and British Ryder Cup team player, caught the low-scoring fever and posted a 68, which added to his first round 76 gave him an aggregate of 144. A. H. Padgham, who shared British spring pro tournament honors with Cotton, drew within nine shots of the latter by virtue of a second round 70, giving him an aggregate of 141.

Gene Sarazen treated himself to an outward 34 and then "blew up" on the incoming side, taking 39 for a 73 and a 36-hole aggregate of 148, placing him 16 shots behind Cotton.

A quarter of an hour after Sarazen teed off, hailstones as big as marbles descended on the course, causing spectators to run to cover. Competitors huddled under big umbrellas to prevent themselves from being decapitated. When the hail storm ceased after about five minutes rain came down in big sheets.

Britain's Hope

Wide World

Henry Cotton

Bronsdon Wins State Open Golfing Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSTERVILLE, Mass., June 28—Roy Bronsdon, Toronto, Ont., home club professional, won the 1934 Massachusetts state open golf championship on the Oyster Harbors Golf Club course here yesterday. He scored 67 and 72 in the final 36 holes for a total of 287 during the three-day play. Close behind Bronsdon came Bob Crowley, Norfolk professional, who put together two rounds yesterday of 70 and 73 for a total of 289. Crowley was two strokes up on Bronsdon at the start of play yesterday.

Dave Hackney of the Vesper Country Club, Lowell, staged a sensational final day of golf to take third in the race with rounds of 70 and 73 to total 295. Henry Bontempo, Springfield; Ten Turner, Pine Valley, N. J., champion last year, and John Bernardi of Charles River finished in that order before Jesse P. Guilford of Woodland, the first amateur to place, came in with a score of 301. Roland Hancock of Unicorn and Carl Nettlebladt of Runaway Brook, followed with scores of 302.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	39	24	.619
Detroit	39	25	.609
Boston	35	30	.538
Washington	36	31	.537
Cleveland	32	29	.525
St. Louis	28	34	.452
Philadelphia	25	38	.397
Chicago	21	44	.323

Results June 27

Boston 6, Cleveland 0.
New York 8, Chicago 7.
Other games postponed.

Thrilling Rally By Fred Perry At Wimbledon

Victor Over Menzel After Trailing 1—2 in Sets—Americans Win

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 28 (AP)—A thrilling rally by Frederick J. Perry, favored English star, on Wimbledon's center court to defeat Roderick Menzel and the advance of the five American entries in men's singles to the round of 16 today featured the play in the English tennis championships.

Trailing 1—2 in sets, losing the first at love, Perry rallied his lagging resources to overcome the giant Czech No. 1, 0—6, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4, 6—2. Apparently favoring the ankle he sprained in the Paris championships when Menzel defeated him, Perry stayed on the backline through most of the match.

Of the Americans, Francis X. Shields advanced by default and Sidney B. B. Wood Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen both won handily but George M. Lott Jr. and David N. Jones, former Columbia University star, both were carried to five sets.

Lott Hard Pressed

Lott, playing against the Englishman chiefly noted as the conqueror of Henri Cochet at Wimbledon several years ago, Nigel Sharpe, had to call his shots into play to win, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3, 1—6, 6—4, and Jones was no less hard pressed by J. Siba, another Czech, before winning, 4—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3.

Wood lazily dropped the first set to H. G. N. Cooper, English internationalist, 4—6 and then went ahead 6—2, 6—2, 6—1 while Lott overpowered Marcel Bernard of France, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3. Shields advanced when H. C. Fischer of Switzerland, defaulted.

In the women's division Helen Hull Jacobs, United States champion and top-seeded favorite, had to defeat a fellow American, Dorothy B. Andrus, to advance to the third round. She won 6—2, 6—1.

Carolin A. Babcock, a round ahead, also easily defeated Mrs. A. H. Mellows of England, 6—1, 6—3 to advance to the round of 16 with Mme. René Mathieu of France, Mrs. Hilde Krahwinkel Sperling, the former German girl now living in Denmark, and Cilly Aussem of Germany.

Wednesday's Play

With all American contenders in the men's singles enjoying a day's letup, J. H. (Jack) Crawford of Australia, the defending champion, gave the gallery a brief thrill by dropping the first set to Ian G. Collins of Scotland. Thereafter, the rain held up the finish of the match an hour and a half but Crawford finally swept Collins off the courts with the loss of only three games out of the last 19. The scores were 4—6, 6—2, 6—0, 6—1.

The victory put Crawford into the quarterfinals, along with Henry W. (Bunny) Austin of England, who defeated Don P. Turnbull of Australia, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3, and Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm of Germany, who disposed of E. D. Andrews, giant New Zealander, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4.

The American doubles champions, George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen, smashed past the English combination of R. K. Tinkler and C. D. R. Tuckey, 6—4, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2, and will tackle the Czech Davis Cup stars, Menzel and Hecht, next.

Kosinski vs. Grant

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 28 (AP)—Anthony Kosinski, Fairchild Wheeler youngster, and Bobby Grant, Wethersfield ace, stroked their way into the final round of the Connecticut Golf Association championship tournament at the Brooklawn Country Club yesterday. Kosinski, public links star, who has proved the sensation of the tourney, defeated W. S. Meaney, Greenwich, in the semifinal round, 4 and 3. He eliminated Johnny Fox, lanky 20-year-old Wheeler Park player, in the third round, 1 up. Grant, hitting his shots with uncanny accuracy, was under par as he decisively defeated C. Ward Birch, Woodway star, 4 and 3, in the afternoon after doing away with R. D. Chapman, Greenwich threat and Westchester County champion, by a like markin in the morning. Grant, former New England and state champion, was the steadier of the finalists in yesterday's play and when they tee off this morning, he will be a slight favorite to win the championship.

Aussies Take Good Lead

TAUNTON, Eng., June 28 (Canadian Press)—Smarting under their defeat in the second test cricket match with England the touring Australians started a three-day cricket match against the Somerset County side yesterday and promptly gained a good lead. At the close of play the score stood: Somerset 116, Australians 148 for two wickets. Capt. F. M. Woodfull scored 50 runs and Leonard Darling 62 and both were undefeated at the close. W. J. O'Reilly, the Aussie's tall schoolmaster-bowler, had a field day, taking nine wickets at an average cost of 4.22 runs, a notable feat in first-class cricket. Outside of the test series, the Australians have yet to meet defeat.

Jack Munger Eliminated

GREENWICH, Conn., June 28 (AP)—The defeat of the medalist and favorite, Jack Munger of Dallas, Texas, and the elimination of his conqueror, Fred Borsodi, fellow Texan and Hill schoolmate in the next round yesterday featured the play in the eastern interscholastic golf championship. When the firing had ceased over the Wee Burn course late in the afternoon Bob Knoules of New Prep, Cambridge, Mass., Francis Allan of Georgetown Prep, Garrett Park, Md., Milton Reach of Tome School, Fort Deposit, Md., and John Armstrong of Taft, were found occupying the semifinal brackets. Munger was an overwhelming favorite, but he found the Houston boy too good for him and lost, 2 and 1.

International League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	49	22	.690
Toronto	42	28	.600
Rochester	43	30	.589
Montreal	36	34	.514
Albany	34	34	.500
Syracuse	28	39	.418
Buffalo	29	41	.414
Baltimore	16	49	.246

Results June 27

Newark 7, Baltimore 3.
Toronto 5, Rochester 4.
Montreal 4, Buffalo 3.
Albany 7, Syracuse 4.
Syracuse 3, Albany 2.

Aurora Team Wins

LONDON, June 28 (AP)—Led by Harold E. Talbott Jr., who tallied four goals, the Aurora polo team from the United States decisively defeated Resurrection Pie, composed of a quartet of veteran British internationalists, 6 to 2, yesterday in the first semifinal of the British open championship at Hurlingham.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

More Records in Danger

WHAT promises to be one of the greatest outdoor track and field championship meets ever held by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States is scheduled to take place at Milwaukee this week-end, and, if conditions are good, we are looking for a number of new championship records, with a possible world's record or two. The battle for the team championship also promises to be a lively affair, with the New York Athletic Club making strenuous efforts to keep the title from going where most of the championship titles have been going of late—California. While all of the events will attract good attention and produce the best of competition, the 1500-meter run is due to receive the most attention, as it will bring together again those famed runners—Glenn V. Cunningham of Kansas and William R. Bonthron of Princeton. To date, each has defeated the other twice, with Cunningham having a world's record performance to his credit in one of the races. This is the fifth and probably final meet between them, and, needless to say, each is going to give his all. If conditions are favorable, no one will be surprised to hear that the winner has established a new record for the distance.

Judges and Timers Should Be Careful

It is to be hoped that those intrusted with the work of picking the place winners and timing the winners at the coming meet will come closer than did the officials at the National Collegiate A. A. meet at Los Angeles last Saturday. No one realizes more than the writer just how hard a task the judges and timers have in one of these big meets, where the place winners are sure to be closely bunched; but whenever there is any question regarding the order of finish, it is our opinion that no result should be given out until the final order has been definitely decided. This is one case at least where speed can be sacrificed for accuracy.

Isn't This Going a Little Too Far?

A few years back the Eastern Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association started a championship tournament of its own. If we recall correctly, it was sort of an outgrowth of the old Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association, which had expanded to such an extent that colleges from all over the United States sent representatives and made it a real national championship affair. It was, therefore, generally supposed that representation in the Eastern Association would be confined to colleges in that part of the United States; but we understand that there is nothing said about this in the association's bylaws. As a result, some California college players appeared in the tournament recently held at the Richmond County Country Club, near New York City. It is, of course, needless for us to say here that they proceeded to take both the singles and doubles titles off to the Pacific coast. But that is not all. Unless all signs fail, they are going to follow this up by taking the national intercollegiate singles and doubles championships along also, which, it seems to us, is sort of going a little too far.

Gus Moreland Fails In Qualifying Test

DALLAS, Texas, June 28 (AP)—The trans-Mississippi golf tournament reached the match-play stage today with Gus Moreland of Dallas, 1932-33 champion, in the gallery as a result of failure to qualify, but with all the other favored big guns engaged in first-round contests. The Walker cupper had a 36-hole total of 159, one stroke too many.

The medal honor was shared by two Dallas golfers, David Goldman and Harry Todd, who carded 144 in the 36-hole qualifying test Tuesday and Wednesday on the Brook Hollow course.

Behind them was such noted linesmen as W. Lawson Little, British amateur champion, rated as the prime favorite to succeed Moreland; Johnny Goodman of Omaha, 1933 national open champion; Johnny Dawson of Chicago; Fred Haas of New Orleans, 17-year old Southern champion, and the state champions of Louisiana, Texas and New Mexico, respectively, Edwin McClure of Shreveport, Reynolds Smith of Dallas, and Verne Stewart, Albuquerque.

Dawson and Haas were paired in a feature first-round match and Little, who shot par 70 yesterday, was matched with Zell Eaton of Oklahoma City, second low amateur in the recent national open, who blew himself to an 82 yesterday after a 71 on his first tour in the qualifying test.

Pickups

NEW YORK'S lead in the National League baseball race was reduced to 1½ games yesterday afternoon when the St. Louis Cardinals handed the world champions an 8-to-7 beating. While this was taking place, the Chicago Cubs were winning their seventh straight game. The Cubs, you know, hold second position in the pennant race. The Cardinals are third, half a game in back of the Cubs.

For the second successive day the Giants had trouble with the Dean family. On Tuesday young Paul beat them. Yesterday it was the older brother Dizzy who made them taste defeat. It was Dizzy's twelfth victory of the season, and, although he did not go the distance, only missed doing so by the margin of one batter. Jim Mooney came in with two out in the ninth. Bill Delancey won the game for the Cardinals by hitting a home run in the last of the ninth. He had previously driven in a pair of runs.

Chicago's 5-to-1 victory over Brooklyn yesterday at Wrigley Field gave the second-place occupants a clean sweep of the four-game series. Incidentally, it was Brooklyn's seventh straight defeat. Guy Bush made his first appearance as a starting pitcher since May 31 and convinced the Chicago management that he is ready for regular work once more. The Cubs clinched the game with a four-run rally in the second inning, driving young Leslie Munns out of the box. Babe Herman doubled, Kiki Cuyler hit a homer, Don Hurst doubled, Bill Jurges tripled and Bush singled.

Larry French was in rare form yesterday, therefore the Pittsburgh Pirates clung to fourth place in the standing. The Bucs, who are only one-half game ahead of the fifth-place Braves, beat the Phillies, 4 to 1. The veteran left-hander outpitched Curt Davis, Philadelphia's sensational rookie, by holding the Phils to seven scattered hits, only one of which was longer than a single.

The Cincinnati Reds handed the Braves a ball game yesterday by the score of 8 to 4. Five of Boston's runs were of the unearned variety—one of three in the first inning and four more in the fourth. Wally Berger connected with his eleventh home run of the season for the Tribe in the third inning.

The New York Yankees tightened their grip on first place in the American League standing when Ben Chapman drove a home run into the left field bleachers in the eleventh inning, giving the Yanks an 8-to-7 triumph over the Chicago White Sox. The Yankees have now won five in a row. Vernon Gomez, trying for his thirteenth victory of the campaign, was well on his way to that mark until the White Sox tied the score with a three-run rally in the ninth. Johnny Murphy did a smart bit of relief pitching and gets credit for the game. Babe Ruth hit a homer, as did Al Simmons of the Sox.

Bucky Harris's Boston Red Sox, who recently acquired the habit of jumping in and out of the first division, went back into third place again yesterday when Henry Johnson shut out the Cleveland Indians, 6 to 0. Johnson held the Indians to three hits and in only two innings allowed a man to get beyond first base. Dick Porter, whose hitting in recent games has been the talk of the town, batted across three of Boston's runs.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	41	24	.631
Chicago	40	26	.606
St. Louis	38	25	.603
Pittsburgh	34	28	.548
Boston	34	29	.540
Brooklyn	26	39	.400
Philadelphia	23	41	.359
Cincinnati	19	43	.406

Results June 27

Boston 8, Cincinnati 4.
St. Louis 8, New York 7.
Chicago 5, Brooklyn 1.
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 1.

New Champion For Intercollegiate Golf Is Assured

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 28 (AP)—Four contenders from the Middle West, two from the South and one each from the Southwest and East today survived the first two 18-hole rounds of the national intercollegiate championship that saw the downfall of the playing-through champion and three other pre-tournament favorites.

It was a day filled with golf thrills from the time Bill Ward, a comparatively unknown from Syracuse, defeated one of the favorites, Pat Sawyer of Minnesota, in the second match this morning, until Vince Fehlig of Notre Dame sank a 30-foot chip shot on the home green to defeat D. P. Seeley of Michigan in the last match of yesterday afternoon.

Today in the quarterfinals the distance is extended to 36 holes and will see two Michigan boys, Charley Kocsic and Woodrow W. Malloy, battling against each other in the first match. In the others Johnny Banks of Notre Dame will meet Ed White of Texas; Charley Yates of Georgia Tech will play Bill Dear of Brown, the East's lone contender, and Frank Ridley of Georgia Tech will meet Fehlig.

After winning his first round match in the morning Walter B. Emery of the University of Oklahoma, last year's winner, fell before the sharpshooting of Dear in the afternoon, 3 and 2.

Kocsis won two matches by the same score, 3 and 2, defeating Burt Resnick of Yale in the morning and Berrian Moore Jr. of Georgia Tech in the afternoon. After Ward had defeated Sawyer he in turn fell before the sharpshooting of Malloy of Michigan, 4 and 2.

Johnny Banks of Notre Dame and Fred Newton of Rollins went 21 holes before Banks won by sinking a 35-foot shot made with a putter out of a sand trap. Both players shot par golf for the 18 holes and Banks was one under for the 21. The summary:

Intercollegiate Golf Association Championship—First Round

Charles Kocsis, Michigan, defeated B. B. Resnick, Yale, 3 and 2.
William P. Ward, Syracuse, defeated C. Pat Sawyer, Minnesota, 5 and 4.
Berrian Moore, Georgia Tech, defeated Regis Wolf, Pittsburgh, 5 and 3.
Woodrow W. Malloy, Michigan, defeated Clarence W. Markham, Michigan, 2 and 1.
John Banks, Notre Dame, defeated Arthur M. Wood, Princeton, 2 and 1.
Edward White, Texas, defeated Fred B. Towne, Yale, 6 and 4.
William T. Dear Jr., Brown, defeated Walter Ramsey, Texas, 5 and 4.
Walter B. Emery, Oklahoma, defeated Donald O'Brien, Georgetown, 5 and 4.
A. F. Kammer, Princeton, defeated Joe Lynch, Georgetown, 2 and 1.
Frederick Netton, Rollins, defeated William F. Zieske, Minnesota, 3 and 1.
Harry L. Weatherwax, Yale, defeated John Montedonico, Notre Dame, 1 up.
Melvin F. Heath Jr., Harvard, defeated Oliver McC. Transue, Yale, 4 and 3.
Frank M. Ridley, Georgia Tech, defeated Pat Malloy Jr., Notre Dame, 2 and 1.
Charles R. Yates, Georgia Tech, defeated Winfield Day, Notre Dame, 1 up.
D. P. Seeley, Michigan, defeated Otto C. Nord, Colgate, 1 up.
Vincent Fehlig, Notre Dame, defeated Roy W. Ryden, California, 1 up (19 holes).

Second Round

Fehlig defeated Seeley, 1 up.
Dear defeated Emery, 3 and 2.
Kocsis defeated Moore, 3 and 2.
Malloy defeated Ward, 4 and 2.
Banks defeated Newton, 1 up (21 holes).
White defeated Kammer, 2 and 1.
Yates defeated Weatherwax, 2 up.
Ridley defeated Heath, 3 and 1.

Lawrenceville Holds Lead

RYE, N. Y., June 28 (AP)—The second annual eastern interscholastic invitation tennis tournament at the Manursing Island Club progressed into the semifinal brackets yesterday afternoon, with Choate School of Wallingford, Conn., still having two men in the field. Lawrenceville (N. J.) Prep. and Roxbury School each had one. Despite the showing made by Choate in the singles, Lawrenceville maintained a nine-to-eight advantage over the defending champion as the result of the doubles tournament. The Manursing Island Bowl will be awarded to the team scoring the most points in both the singles and doubles flights. Richard Clements and Bill Garnett will represent Choate in the semifinals. Clements, runner-up to Richard Hebard of Hill last year, will meet Jack Behr of Roxbury. Garnett will play Phillip Osborne of Lawrenceville.

Pacific Coast League

Results June 27

Hollywood 9, Oakland 5.
Sacramento 7, Missions 3.
Los Angeles 3, Portland 2.
San Francisco 7, Seattle 3.

Dizzy Dean Gets Credit

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—At the proposal of President John A. Heydler of the National League, Jerome (Dizzy) Dean was credited yesterday with the St. Louis Cardinals' 5-to-4 victory over Brooklyn last Saturday, instead of Lefty Bill Hallahan.

Newcomers Not Ready to Take The Upper Hand

College Tennis Veterans, With One Exception, in Quarterfinals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., June 28—The old timers in the national intercollegiate lawn tennis championship which is threatened to depart from lawns to the mudflats of Chicago as the result of the ukase of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, showed that the newcomers are not yet ready to take the upper hand in the game yesterday at The Merion Cricket Club. The youngsters unanimously failed to halt the elder statesmen in entering the quarterfinal round of the championship. The only exception was C. Gene Mako of the University of Southern California, who defeated George C. Stevens, Yale, also a newcomer.

Win In Straight Sets

Jack P. Tidball, with three years of grass experience, and victor last year; Martyn Buxby, also a two-year star; Kendall H. Cram, Tulane, a definite follower of Clifford S. Sutter, two times champion, all stood out as leaders in the fourth round of the singles, all winners in straight sets.

The international invasion from McGill University, Montreal, failed even to reach the first line of the American stars as Wilbur E. Hess, Rice Institute, Texas, accounted for Robert Murray, while William B. Reese, Georgia Technology, was victor over M. Laird Watt, the new Canadian sensation, though he was carried to three sets. Reese is five and Hess is seven in the American ranking list.

Two Californians Out

Two other Californians of promise—Leonard H. Patterson, California Technology, and Eugene Smith, University of California—failed to qualify for the quarterfinals, though both showed such a quality of play that a couple more years of real lawn tennis play on the grass courts of the East is likely to place them high up in the national ranking list. Buxby, by reason of his court craft, managed to win from Patterson, 7—5, 6—4, after trailing at 4—5 in the first set, and Gene Smith, after also running up a lead of 4—2 against Tidball, allowed his opponent to run out four straight games and also run three games in succession to take the second set, to win at 6—4, 6—4.

The players themselves took a hand in keeping the tournament on grass, when seven of the seeded players petitioned the United States Lawn Tennis Association to keep the championship on grass and not transfer them to clay courts, and give The Merion Cricket Club the event next year. The only exception was Buxby, University of Texas. S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d, Harvard captain, William T. Tilden 3d, Princeton, nephew of the perennial national champion, and Robert J. Kelleher, Williams College captain, were the sponsors of the request.

Six Seeded in Quarterfinals

Six of the American seeded players, as before, are competitors in the quarterfinal rounds of the singles today, two from California, three from the South and one, Gilbert A. Hunt of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for the East, while two outsiders, Kendall H. Cram, Tulane, and E. Ramey Donovan, Fordham, broke through.

The doubles were also brought up to the quarterfinals, with all four seeded teams still in the running.

United States Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Championships

Singles—Fourth Round

C. Gene Mako, University of Southern California, defeated George C. Stevens, Yale, 6—2, 6—3.
E. Ramey Donovan, Fordham, defeated Carl McC. Holmes, University of California, 6—4, 8—6.
Kendall H. Cram, Tulane, defeated Egbert J. Miles Jr., Yale, 6—2, 6—2.
Wilbur E. Hess, Rice Institute, defeated Robert D. Murray, McGill, 6—3, 6—2.
Jack P. Tidball, University of California at Los Angeles, defeated Eugene M. Smith, University of California, 7—5, 6—4.
Gilbert A. Hunt, Massachusetts Technology, defeated Edward H. Sutter, Tulane, 6—0, 6—3.
Martyn Buxby, University of Texas, defeated Leonard S. Patterson, California Technology, 7—5, 6—4.
William T. Reese, Georgia Technology, defeated M. Laird Watt, McGill, 6—2, 3—6, 6—0.

Doubles—Third Round

Martyn Buxby and Bert Weltens, University of Texas, defeated Robert J. Kelleher and Gerald H. Phipps, Williams, 6—4, 6—2.
E. H. Sutter and K. H. Cram, Tulane, defeated Edward W. Mansfield and G. C. Stevens, Yale, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3.
C. G. Mako and Philip Castlen, University of Southern California, defeated P. J. Minnich and F. C. Whitman, Princeton, 7—5, 2—6, 6—4.
Maxwell Davidson and Trevor D. Weiss, University of Chicago, defeated A. Y. Eaton and S. M. Hermant, University of Toronto, 6—1, 6—1.
M. L. Watt and R. D. Murray, McGill, defeated Donald Morrison and Stuart A. Taylor, University of Virginia, 7—4, 8—6.
E. M. Smith and C McC. Holmes, University of California, defeated E. G. Glidden and E. F. Sargent, Harvard, 7—5, 8—6.
J. P. Tidball and Charles H. Church, University of California at Los Angeles, defeated Paul A. Wehr and Robert J. Cornfeld, University of Pennsylvania, 6—3, 6—1.
Leo M. Brady and Carl W. Smalley, University of Texas, defeated William T. Tilden 3d and N. S. Tilney, Princeton, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

National Marble Tourney

OCEAN CITY, N. J., June 28 (AP)—At the end of the second day's play for the championship of the eastern division in the national marble tournament, two youths who yesterday led the field with perfect scores repeated their fine shooting defeating all comers and continue in the 1000 percentage class. The boys are Henry Altrn of Throop, Penna., who is leading the Western League with 30 games won out of 30 played and Clifton H. Seaver of Springfield, Mass., who is ahead in the Northeastern League with a duplicate performance. In the North Central League—Evan Williams Jr., Elmira, N. Y., and Joseph MacChiaverna, are tied with .700.

New Boom for Endeavour

GOSPORT, Eng., June 28 (AP)—Endeavour, T. O. M. Sopwith's new challenger for the America's Cup, today was fitted with a new triangular type boom to replace the experimental boom which parted early in her tuning-up trials. The boom is similar in design to that used on Harold S. Vanderbilt's Enterprise in 1930 when the "mechanical marvel" defeated the late Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock V in four straight races off Newport, R. I. It is the first time it has been used on a British yacht, however.

Sporting Around the Hub

HERBERT O. (FRITZ) CRISLER, Princeton football coach, left a decidedly favorable impression on Bostonians with his football lectures and impromptu speech at the Northeastern University football dinner for the New England Coaching School assembly at the Hotel Lenox last night. He frankly admitted that some of his ideas of the execution of the game were "screwy," but at the same time the records show an undefeated major college team last fall. He worked hard to bring his versions out understandingly, and there was no lack of appreciation.

Another figure deserving of especial tribute during this coaching school is Al McCoy, hustling football, basketball and baseball coach of Northeastern teams, who is largely responsible, along with E. S. Parsons, for the success of the coaching school. At Northeastern, McCoy has brought varsity athletics from obscurity to wholesome respect in the short space of two years. And that was done without the aid of drafted material or alumni backing financially. The coaching school enrollment exceeded expectations, and promises to be an annual affair as long as there is a demand.

Roy Bronsdon is the local golfing figure of the hour. In winning the state open title he not only tied Oulmet's 287 score of two years ago, but recorded the second lowest score in many years. Johnny Farrell scored 285 in 1927 and George Kerrigan scored 285 in 1922. The distribution of prize money to professionals follows: Bronsdon, $200; Bob Crowley, $100; Dave Hackney and Henry Bontempo, $62.50; Ted Turner, $25; John Bernardi, $20, Roland Hancock and Carl Nettlebladt, $12.50. Besides these, Bronsdon won the club prize of $100 for low score Monday and Crowley won $50 for the low score Tuesday.

Boston yachtsmen are steamed up over the coming Boston Yacht Club cruise in view of the fact that 60 yachts have already entered. This enlightening news came forth at luncheon of the club members at the Rowe's Wharf Station yesterday. The meeting of over 30 yachtsmen was presided over by Commodore C. Adrian Sawyer Jr. Fleet-Capt. Alex W. Moffat outlined the plans for the cruise, which will take place south of the Cape.

Patty Kilmartin, Miami Beach, Fla., reached the final round of the younger girls' Massachusetts tennis championship singles this morning at the Longwood Cricket Club. She defeated Ruth Bernnard, seeded No. 3, with the loss of only one game, 6—0, 6—1. Her final-round opponent will be the winner of the other semifinal-round-match between Baba Madden, seeded No. 2, and Polly Morrill, seeded fourth.

In the older girls' class, 18 years and under, Louize Harding entered the semi-final round this morning with a 6—0, 6—2 victory over Louise Hedlund. Miss Harding is seeded No. 2 and is in the upper half of the draw. In the lower half, Elena Ciccone easily beat Mary Boyden, 6—2, 6—0, yesterday, to reach the round of four.

Seymour Stearns and Norman Dalrymple, seeded favorites in the junior state boys' tennis competition, bowed out of the event as play was brought down to the semifinal round. Samuel Snow semi-lobbed his way through his rival's speedy shots to win at 6—2, 6—3 Dalrymple, the Phillips Academy of Andover captain, could not cope with the blistering drives and aggressive game of Sanford Webster from Kingston, R. I., but forced the play to three sets, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Play in the mixed doubles got under way this morning for younger boys and girls and also for the older boys and girls.

Vamarie, Navigating Instruments Broken, Makes New Record

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 28 (AP)—With a new record for the 650-mile sail on the books, the New London-to-Bermuda yacht race today was at the stage where the competitors awaited official announcement of the placings and watched for the arrival of the remaining boats, which left the New England port Sunday.

To Vadim S. Makaroff's big ketch, Vamarie, goes the credit for setting a new record for the long journey. Handicapped by broken navigating instruments and with a patched up radio that brought only weak signals, Makaroff guided his boat into the Hamilton Harbor at 1:36 p. m., yesterday, 74h. 33m. 27s. after the fleet of 26 left New London. The time was 13 hours better than the previous record.

Although Vamarie was the first across the finish line, the honor of winning class A went to R. J. Schaefer's Edlu, pending official announcement. Aided by a time allowance of 10h. 48m. 12s., Robert N. Bavier brought the sloop into the harbor in twelfth place for a corrected time of 69h. 42m. 58s. Vamarie, with the lowest handicap of 34m. 37s., had a corrected time of 73h. 58. 40s.

With perfect sailing conditions and a 40-mile cross wind in the Gulf Stream, 13 class A boats finished the trip within eight hours of each other. None of the smaller class B boats or the class C craft was among the early finishers.

The first class B craft to be checked in today was the sloop Baccarat, owned by Russell A. Alger Jr. of Grosse Point, Mich. With a time allowance of 14h. 23m 32s., Baccarat's corrected time for the long journey was 79h. 52m. 44s.

Boat and Owner	Cor. Time h m s
Vamarie, Vadim S. Makaroff	73 58 40
Mistress, George Roosevelt	74 22 04
High Tide, Eugene E. du Pont	77 25 17
Water Gipsey, William McMillan	70 50 31
Grenadier, H. A. Sherman Morss	71 10 10
Mandee, D. Spencer Berger	73 32 00
Falcon II, Gilbert Ottley	77 34 28
Rugosa II, Russell Grinnell	74 09 12
Dauntless, George Whiting	73 02 45
Flying Cloud, Pierrepont Johnson	74 32 53
Dorade, Olin Stephens	73 08 25
Edlu, R. J. Schaefer	69 42 58
Nam Sang, Joseph Plumb	78 40 55
Stormy Weather, Philip Leboutillier	73 42 22
Volante, A. Lee Loomis Jr.	76 24 52
Teregram, George W Mixter	79 50 05
Baccarat, R. A. Alger Jr.	79 52 44
Teal, R. G. Biglow	79 53 54
Countess, Jack Aron	83 53 11
Skylark, William S. Gold	84 10 43

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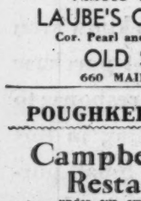

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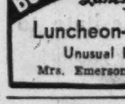

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Teachers Modify Demands to Meet Emergency Needs

$600,000,000 Appropriations Will Be Asked of Next Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 28—Permanent aid from the Federal Government for the public schools of the country, starting off with a $600,000,000 emergency fund to help pull them out of their present distress, will be sought by the unionized teachers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, it was decided here yesterday.

The teachers, members of the American Federation of Teachers, are holding their eighteenth annual convention.

At first, planning to ask Congress for an appropriation equivalent to $5 for each member of the population, to be distributed to all school districts on the basis of population regardless of need, the teachers, after hours of debate, modified their demand at the last moment to embrace a flat appropriation of $600,000,000.

This sum would be distributed only to school districts in need, on the basis of school population rather than total population. The lump sum asked for is the same as that which would have resulted from a $5 per capita distribution, but the method of disbursing the funds is different.

In formulating their program, the teachers were advised by Miss Zelma M. Borchardt, their legislative representative at Washington, to refrain from specifying too exactly the terms on how the money should be raised or distributed, as the demand would have a better chance if the actual details were left to be worked out by Congress.

Miss Borchardt, in her report to the convention yesterday told of a long and nearly fruitless struggle on behalf of the schools, to obtain relief from the last Congress. While the $75,000,000 made available for loans to local communities for payment of back salaries to teachers was a beginning, it comes far from meeting the need, Miss Borchardt said, adding: "It is indeed unfortunate to realize that the Vinson Navy Bill, authorizing the construction of billions of dollars worth of vessels, should pass without much opposition, while Congress hesitates to appropriate money for school relief.

"We must sell Congress the idea," she continued "that our schools should be our best form of protection."

Miss Borchardt urged the teachers to go more actively into politics, declaring that, paradoxically enough, this was necessary to take the schools out of politics. She said:

"In the several legislatures and in the national Congress school legislation has not been adequately considered because teachers are not politically articulate and because citizens have in general failed to realize that an investment for the training of the nation's children is certainly as necessary an investment as one for the maintenance of the nation's business.

"Congress has given more to asphalt roads than to the roads of childhood because asphalt roads can maintain a better lobby than the children can.

"And let me say right here that that lobbying is not essentially a matter of checking up on the members' attitudes and votes in Washington. The most effective lobbying is done by those back home who determine the political future of each member. Let the teachers become lobbyists who determine that none but social-minded, able citizens shall represent their communities in Congress and in the legislatures."

The teachers consider their demand for emergency aid for the schools only "an entering wedge" for a permanent kind of federal aid which will help to equalize educational opportunities throughout the country, according to Mr. William T. McCoy of Chicago, chairman of the publicity committee.

"Education is a national concern as well as a state and local one," he said. "The federal taxing power is more reliable and stable, and therefore the Federal Government should assume part of the responsibility."

Mr. McCoy, in reviewing school conditions, said that they had become so bad in some agricultural and mountain districts that the teachers, reverting to pioneer customs, were being boarded around the community by the various families, and that in southern Illinois, for instance, some had no pay for two years or more.

Speaks for Security

By Florence M. Henderson

Dr. Quincy Wright

At Midwest Institute of International Relations, Northwestern University

Weapons Held Justified If Kept Only for Defense

Security for Invasion Stressed at Institute by Dr. Wright

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., June 28—Control of private interests engaged in the arms trade in order to help the cause of world peace was urged by Dr. Quincy Wright, professor of international law at the University of Chicago, at the Mid-West Institute of International Relations here yesterday. The 10-day institute is being held at Northwestern University by the American Friends Service Committee.

"Some method of control is necessary," declared Professor Wright at the round table discussion of disarmament. Private interests should not be able to profit by stirring up wars and war scares. An adequate arms embargo would be a useful instrument to stop many wars between countries which have no arms industry of their own, he said.

Danger of Disarming

"This, however, would mean a tremendous domination of imperial states over states which have no arms industry. If you eliminate the arms trade, you would place about three-fourths of the states of the world under the power of the few states which have a developed arms industry."

Of the questions of defensive and offensive weapons which he said were much discussed in the disarmament conference, Professor Wright declared that he did not think that defensive weapons could be entirely eliminated at the present time. He urged a program whereby each nation maintained its defensive arms to prevent other countries from invading it.

"This theory of perfect security from invasion interests most friends of peace today," he continued. "To make invasion impossible is the one hope of making a secure peace. Military alliances have proved unworkable when great crises come. If a war starts, public opinion is not sufficient to prevent invasion of a country. The only security against this is adequate protection until some international machinery has time to focus public opinion on a nation's actions.

Offensive Weapons

"Just as people in a big city lock their doors and windows even though they still have police and courts, so nations, at present, still need defensive weapons for protection but should do away with offensive ones."

Offensive weapons, which he defined as those having all three qualities of mobility, striking power and defense, should be eliminated, Professor Wright declared.

"Every possible effort should be made to put through a treaty for the elimination of offensive weapons," he continued.

Power Development Takes Forward Step In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Gov. I. C. Blackwood has affixed his signature to the legislative measure, passed last April, establishing the Lyles-Ford tri-county power authority to foster hydro-electric development with federal funds in Newberry, Fairfield and Union counties.

This up-state project is similar to the Santee-Cooper development for the lower section of the state, and authorizes construction of dams, erection of transmission lines and building of power systems as conditions demand and finances permit. Issuance of bonds of the district, to be liquidated by the proceeds from the project, was approved to enable the authority to obtain federal aid.

"The particular purpose of this development," it was stated, "is to develop hydro-electric power on the Broad, Enoree and Tyger rivers at Lyles Ford, at Whitmire, and another point with a view to more fully developing the resources of the territory."

The authority will consist of three members, one from each county, to be appointed by the Governor upon recommendation of a majority of the respective legislative delegates.

Farm Truck Carries 6,325,002 Passengers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A farm truck with 6,325,002 passengers is en route from Montgomery to Saskatchewan, Canada, a distance of 2200 miles.

Two of the passengers are Mr. R. M. Pugh, apiarist, and Mr. John Blickensherfer, farmer of Gernsey, Sask., and the remaining 6,325,000 are honey bees and queens.

The overland bee shipment was the largest ever to leave the State, according to Mr. Seth P. Storrs, commissioner of agriculture and industries. Two other smaller truck loads have been shipped this season. "If conditions are favorable, these bees will produce 100,000 pounds of honey this year," Mr. Pugh said before leaving. The bees also are employed in spreading the pollen of fruits and grains.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

At the Pops

Tannhäuser (Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg) ..... Wagner
Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
Boreas and Mount Wildcat ... Hovaness
Pagliacci, Fantasia ..... Leoncavallo
Holy Grail Scene from "Parsifal" (Act III) ..... Wagner
The Sorcerer's Apprentice, Scherzo ..... Dukas
Hungarian Fantasy, for Piano and Orchestra ..... Liszt
Soloist: Reginald Boardman
Roberta, Selection ..... Kern
Malaguena, from the Spanish Suite, "Andalucia" ..... Lucuona
March, "Wien bleibt Wien" ..... Schrammel

Circus

HAGENBECK-WALLACE CIRCUS—With Clyde Beatty's lions, tigers, panthers and bears; a whole menagerie of other animals; young men on flying trapezes; clowns and all other regular details of a big circus. Andrew Square circus grounds. 2 and 8.

Movies

FINE ARTS—English production, "The Constant Nymph," also "Zwei Menschen." The latter 1:10, 4:30, 7:50.

BOSTON—Edna May Oliver and James Gleason in "Murder on the Black Board." 10 a. m., 12:32, 3:04, 5:30, 8:08, 10:40 p. m. Also Clive Brook and Diana Wynyard in "Let's Try Again."

EXETER—"Murder in Trinidad," with Heather Angel and Victor Jory. 3:40, 6:30, 9:25. Also George Raft and Adolphe Menjou in the Mexican bull fighting story, "The Trumpet Blows."

BEACON—"Sing and Like It." Zasu Pitts is made into a musical comedy star through the efforts of some gangsters. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45. Also "Murder in Trinidad."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"For Over Frisco," with Bette Davis and Donald Woods. Fenway at 2:28, 5:07, 7:40, 10:10. Paramount at 10:55 a. m., 1:39, 4:23, 7:07, 9:51. Also "Springtime for Henry," with Nancy Carroll and Nigel Bruce.

KEITH'S—Ann Harding in "The Life of Vergie Winters," with John Boles. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

METROPOLITAN—"Shoot the Works," with Jack Oakie and Ben Bernie. On the stage Captain Proske and his dancing, roaring and meat eating Bengal tigers. Sevitsky's orchestra. 11:09 a. m., 1:35, 4:41, 7:36, 10:22.

UPTOWN—George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also Shirley Temple in "Stand Up and Cheer."

TREMONT—Lee Tracy in "Advice to the Lovelorn." 10:19 a. m., 1:08, 3:58, 6:48, 9:38. Also "She Made Her Bed."

ORPHEUM—Luis Zingone heads stage show with his card manipulating and magic act. Screen feature is "Born to Be Bad," with Loretta Young. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

STATE—Marion Davies and Gary Cooper in Robert W. Chambers' Civil War spy story, "Operator 13." 12:13, 2:45, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

Music

BROOKLINE OUTDOOR CONCERT—By ERA orchestra directed by Will Dodge. Under the auspices of the Brookline Musical Society, Inc., at Dean Road Playground. 8.

Overture, "Carnival Romaine" ..... Berlioz
Andante Cantabile, For Strings ..... Tschaikowsky
Concert Waltz, "Maids of Baden" ..... Komzak
Scherzo, "The Flight of the Bumble Bee" ..... Rimsky-Korsakow
(From the Opera, "The Legend of the Tsar Saltan")
Bass Solo, "Eri Tu" from the Masked Ball ..... Verdi
Walter Kidder
Selections from "The Cat and the Fiddle" ..... Kern
Fantasie, "Sheherazade" ..... Rimsky-Korsakow
Air for the G String, For Strings ..... Bach
Three Dances, Henry VIII ..... German
Caprice Italien ..... Tschaikowsky

TOMORROW

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "Tapestries," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 N. E. Agriculture	Meredith Wilson &	CBS soloist; orch.	Dance program
5:15 Monitor Views News..	his orchestra....	The Cosmopolitans	Skippy sketch.....
5:30 The Singing Lady....	Winnie the Pooh...	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart.....
5:45 Little Orphan Annie..	Curtis radio chat..	Yankee Singers....	CBS dance music..
6:00 Short-wave relay from	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers"...
6:15 "Pine Tree Limited".	sketches; music....	Sport reports.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30 Reports; features....	Reports; music....	Merry-Go-Round,	Negro quartet....
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news..	Salute program....	vocal program....	Talk; con music...
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy.....	NBC soloists; talk.	Studio speaker....	Report; news.....
7:15 "Dick Tracy" sketch.	Gene and Glenn....	Just Plain Bill....	Local dance music.
7:30 Program from Geneva	After Dinner Revue	Song Album.....	Studio recital.....
7:45 NBC dance music....	The Goldbergs.....	Boake Carter, news	Concert ensemble..
8:00 "Grits and Gravy,"	Vallee Orchestra;	Columbians Orch..	Brookline outdoor
8:15 southern sketch.....	Fannie Brice; Ed	Easy Aces, sketch.	symphony concert.
8:30 Dean Archer, talk....	Stanley; Charles	"Twenty Crowded	Dean Road, Will
8:45 Guardsmen: quartet..	Olcott; comedy...	Years," special	Dodge, conductor.
9:00 Death Valley Days,	Captain Henry's	historical drama-	Local dance music.
9:15 dramatic sketch....	Show Boat Hour:	tization.....	Organ; soloist....
9:30 Edwin Franko Gold-	soloists; skit and	Fred Waring & his	Local dance music.
9:45 man and his Band..	orchestra.....	Pennsylvanians ...	Baseball; news..
10:00 NBC Artists Revue:	Paul Whiteman's	CBS dance music..	"Conflict," sketch
10:15 soloists; orch.....	Music Hall:Deems	Sport reports.....	CBS piano team..
10:30 Address, Pres. Frank-	Taylor; guest so-	Address, President	Address, President
10:45 lin D. Roosevelt....	loists.....	Roosevelt.....	Roosevelt.....
11:00 Reports; organ.....	Forecasts; reports.	Yankee News Serv-	CBS soloist; orch..
11:15 Local dance music...	News; dance music	ice; Reggie	Local dance music.
11:30 News; Guy Lombardo	Fred Berrens and	Childs's Orchestra	Sign off.....
11:45 and his orchestra....	his orchestra.....	CBS dance music.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.
1:00 WEEI, Maria's Matinee; Lanny Ross; Mary Lou; Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
3:15 WBZ, Visit to Foreign Villages at Century of Progress, Chicago.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-Philadelphia game, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:45 WEEI, "Alice in Orchestralia," musical dramatization.

Dinner and After

7:45 WBZ, Twentieth Century Ideas: "Creative Writing for the Amateur," Prof. Magruder G. Maury.
8:00 WNAC, Mary Eastman, soprano; Evan Evans, baritone; concert orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Walter O'Keefe; Ethel Shutta; Don Bestor and his orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Countess Olga Albani, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Phil Harris and his orchestra; Leah Ray, soloist.
9:00 WEEI, Waltz Time: Vivienne Segal and Frank Munn, soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; players; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Johnny Green's "In the Modern Manner," soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, "Tourist Camp," from Chicago.
10:00 WNAC, Spotlight Revue: Col. Stoopnagle and Budd; Frank Crumit; Parker Fennelly; Everett Marshall; Eight Gentlemen from Milwaukee; orchestra.
10:15 WBZ, "Wings," George Mason, aviation editor Boston Transcript.
10:30 WBZ, NBC String Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor; Doris Doe, Metropolitan Opera contralto.
10:30 WEEI, Jack Benny; Mary Livingstone; Frank Parker; orchestra.

Local Classified Advertising

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UNDER THE PEACEFUL shade of old maples, Tudor house of brick, banked with rhododendrons and firs. Vista of neat, trim lawns, and far view of distant hills.

BASEMENT: Playroom and automatic heat;

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For sale on an extended contract basis to a reliable purchaser; lovely grounds, waterfall, trees; accessible.

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New early period Colonial house, 9 rooms, 3 baths and lavatory; two-car garage attached with maid's quarters above; 3 fireplaces; wooded lot; seclusion amidst exclusive surroundings; convenient to shopping center, depot and Boston and Worcester Turnpike; can be seen week-days only; inquiries strictly confidential. Write MR. TODD, Brodrick Bros., 130 Randlett Pk., West Newton Mass.; tel. WESt Ntn. 1989.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

IN WEST NEWTON, near Boston, good location; near schools and churches; furnished 6-room apartment, bath, screened porch; garage; $65. West Newton 0589 after 6 p. m.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—3-room apartment, July-August; attractively furnished, cool, elevator, Frigidaire; references; responsible person. Phone Hillcrest 1191-M.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Furnished apartment and rooms, central, near church and University. BINGHAM, 59 Prince Street, Mon. 8536-W.

APARTMENTS TO LET

117 PARK DRIVE, BOSTON
(Formerly Audubon Road)
1 and 2-ROOM kitchenette, elevator service, free refrigeration; rental $25 per month and up. See superintendent on premises or CLOSE REALTY CO., 18 Tremont St., Capitol 8378.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BLAKEHOLM, 78 miles from N. Y. C.; outdoor activities, swimming. Information Cal. 9-4686, BLAKE, 144 East 36th St., N. Y. C.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

BEACH COTTAGE for rent; electricity, gas; 15 miles from Boston; only $75. G. E. DURBECK, 18 River Street, North Weymouth, Mass.

FREE rental of pretty bungalow in exchange for meals for owner and wife; lovely location; also seashore cottage to let in Portland Harbor, Maine. Arlington 2739-M (Mass.).

NORTH WEYMOUTH BEACH—Two cottages, 6 rooms each, furnished, modern conveniences; garage; fine location. J. N. STEVENS, 29 Squanto Rd., North Weymouth, Mass.

CLEANING AND DYEING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Le Parisian, 70c and 75c. Hours NRA 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., Sat. 10 p. m. 306 86th St. Cloverdale 6-1498.

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A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.

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CHOICE furniture, rugs, occasional pieces from wealthy homes, very reasonable; discounts to 50% on new SIMMONS overstock, better-grade mattresses, springs, studio beds. Lloyds Auction Rooms, 239 E. 60th St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN companion in middle forties for woman of 75; widow preferred; must drive automobile; comfortable home in village 50 miles from New York; good salary in exchange for exceptional qualifications. Write Box X-46, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 2240, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES

BOSTON, June 19, 1934. TO THE BOARD OF STREET COMMISSIONERS: The undersigned respectfully petitions for a license for the keeping and storage of oxygen and acetylene, 900 cu. ft. oxygen and 400 cu. ft. acetylene, in tanks in the building or structure at #1 Norway St., Ward 4, in the City of Boston for one year from date. The Christian Science Publishing Society.

City of Boston. In Board of Street Commissioners, June 19, 1934. On the foregoing petition it is hereby Ordered, that notice be given by the petitioner to all parties interested that this Board will on Monday, the 2nd day of July, at 11 o'clock A. M., take into consideration the expediency of granting the prayer of the above petition when any parties who object thereto, may appear and be heard. Said notice is to be given by publication of a copy of said petition and this order thereon in The Christian Science Monitor at least 7 days before said hearing. Passed. A true copy. CORNELIUS A. REARDON, Secretary. Attest: CORNELIUS A. REARDON, Secretary.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH paid—old gold, watches, diamonds, jewelry; high prices for old gold; free appraisal. GOLD REDEEMERS CO. 1013 Elm Street, Manchester N. H.

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ADIRONDACKS, Pebble Brook—Half-mile off state road, on Hudson River; home cooking. MARY BUCHER, Warrensburg, N. Y.

CHAL-ROSS LODGE—Located on Route 9, Lake George Road, halfway between Glens Falls and Lake George, N. Y.; accommodations for tourists and paying guests. Write for terms. R. F. D. 1, Glens Falls, N. Y.

HEART OF BERKSHIRES, near Pittsfield—Unusually charming summer home open first time to limited number of guests; spacious grounds, large rooms, private baths, exceptional cuisine; vegetables, milk, poultry from our farm; every comfort and convenience; $20 to $25 weekly. Further particulars address ORMESBY FARMS, Cheshire, Mass.

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Home for rest, study and recreation
Sleeping and dining porches
Bathing — Tennis
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VACATION HOUSE
Clearwater Lodge, up-to-date, delightfully located on Lake Pocotopaug, East Hampton, Conn., bathing, boating, sports. Write for rates.

War Called Crime By Church in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—That no support would be given to any kind of future warfare, defensive or offensive, was the recommendation adopted by the Alberta Conference of the United Church of Canada, held recently in this city.

The resolution was introduced by the social service committee of the Alberta conference, which took a strong stand in condemning war as a crime against society, and pledged the conference to maintain this position.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON, Com. 4569.

BOSTON, 16 Clearway St., Suite 5—Large homelike room for 1 or 2; cool, quiet, permanent; transients.

DEDHAM, MASS.—3 fur. rooms, tourists, permanent; central, convenient church; breakfasts; garage. SMITH, 17 Marion St. Tel. 0777-M.

N. Y. C., 214 Riverside Drive—Business girls share business girl's or couple's large river-view rooms; breakfast if desired; harmonious surroundings; piano; reasonable, convenient transportation. JENSEN.

N. Y. C., 90th (Corner Broadway), Schuyler 4-9305—Beautifully arranged, large, light, airy, front single; double studio type, exceptional opportunity.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, diversified experience; financial statements, tax reports; reliable, bondable, married. R. WARD, 27 Highland Place, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ENGLISHWOMAN desires temporary position month or six weeks; experienced secretary; Christian Scientists preferred. A-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED teacher desires position as tutor; or summer months; would take mother's place with young children during parent's absence. Box 183 Perry Avenue, Norwalk, Conn. Phone 4104-W.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Ready to serve those needing special care as attendant, housekeeper, any position of trust. GRACE METCALF, 27 Manhattan Street, Main 7512.

SUMMER BOARD

COME to the beauty spot of the Alleghenies for your vacation! "Hillcroft," on Minnequa Hill, near the famous Minnequa Mineral Springs, is the place. For particulars write to MRS. O. DANA HARDWICK, Canton, Bradford Co., Pennsylvania.

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Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach; tennis, riding, golf; excellent cuisine; $17.50 week up. Brewster, Mass.

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AT EAST GLOUCESTER, Cape Ann, Mass.—house of 8 rooms, high situation, beautiful grounds, shade trees; everything desirable for home for summer. HENRIETTA B. DAVIS, 150 Mt. Pleasant Ave., E. Gloucester, Mass.

SAYBROOK, CONN.—For rent, nicely furnished shore cottage. W. T. YEAMAN, 53 East Broad St., Plainville, Conn.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information.

INDEXING

INDEXING of Prose Works, Bibles, Textbook, Concordance and all books of reference also gold lettering. D. T. S. DENISON, 117 W 14th Street, New York City.

REAL ESTATE

RYE, N. Y.—Repossessed house, redecorated throughout, offered sacrifice clearing price, $9500; rent $70; 4 bedrooms, sleeping porch, large living room, open porch; highly rated school; near new high school. SUZANNE GEDNEY, 19 Purchase St., Rye, N. Y. Rye 671.

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E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only
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Over 85 Years of Fair Dealing and Good Service

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

SQUARE DEAL
Ladies' Tailor and Furrier
MERIDEN, CONN. ROOM 109-111
2 EAST MAIN STREET

MIDDLETOWN

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 2-4 daily except Saturdays
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs FLOWER SHOPS
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
1080 Chapel St.

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624, 2-1274

MANHATTAN
Cleaners and Dyers, Inc.
Our Work Speaks for Itself
50 ASHMUN STREET PHONE 8-5605

BENEDICT & CO. COAL Grace 135 TEMPLE ST.
"blue coal"
Koppers Coke
Fuel Oils
On Contract
Phone 54116

TYDOL GAS, Oils
Lubrication, Batteries, Tires
The WHALLEY TIRE Co.
323 WHALLEY AVENUE

The WINONA CO.
Highest Grade Knitwear
Est. 1888
Hosiery, Underwear, Sweaters, Bathing Suits
234 ORANGE STREET

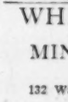
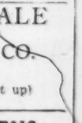
SPEE-D-AUTO-WASH
Company
15 Minute Service
$1.00
340 Whalley Avenue Tel. 7-8207

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
A complete assortment of Main Spring Arch Shoes always in stock.
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.


1276 TEMPLE ST.

NEW LONDON

The Mariners Savings Bank
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
Safe Deposit Boxes

NORWALK
(See also Westport)

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 615-J, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 1 daily
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 258

WILLIAM MILLER
LEADING GROCER
33 W. Washington St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
We respectfully solicit your valued patronage and will do our best to merit it.
For Good Things to Eat—Phone 2130
WE DELIVER

TRISTRAM & FULLER, Inc.
Norwalk's Leading Dept. Store
Ladies' Furnishings—Dry Goods—Draperies
Linoleums—Shades—Slip Covers—Curtains
A pleasant place to shop.
28-34 WALL ST. NORWALK, CONN.

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

J. I. MALLETTE
is showing a complete line of dress accessories to meet your needs for the
"FOURTH"
88 Washington Street South Norwalk

WHITE HAT SALE
STARTS TODAY AT
MINETTE HAT CO.
50c to $2.50
132 Washington St. (1 flight up)
South Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

Huck's Texaco Service Station
Cor. East Ave. and Fort Pl. St.
Firestone Tires and Batteries
E. Norwalk, Conn.

STAMFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 100 PROSPECT ST. 3-7535 12 to 5:0 m daily
Look for the Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

May we take care of your insurance needs in the following companies:

	Assets
Hartford Accident & Indemnity Company	$44,556,610.59
Liverpool & London & Globe Underwriters	19,823,923.70
Old Colony Insurance Company	8,652,999.28
New York Underwriters of the Hartford Fire	7,356,566.00

The Vick-Harding Realty Company
205 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.
Phone 4-2197
SERVICE UNEXCELLED

Summer Clearance Now—
COATS AND DRESSES
GREATLY REDUCED
MANTELL & MARTIN

Attractive
Reversible Fibre Rugs
Suitable for any room in the house or on porches.
Size 4'6" x 7'87—$4.95
Larger sizes priced in proportion.
The Neuss Rug & Linoleum Co.
FLOOR COVERING ENGINEERS
107 ATLANTIC STREET Phone 3-2930

Linen Suits—white and oyster shade, double and single breasted; also the new Bi-swing model. $12.75 to $18.50. Regulars, shorts, longs, stouts.
FRANK MARTIN & SONS

Six Foot Glider, $12.95
Ball-bearing. Button tufted cushions.
Furniture, Fifth Floor
The C. O. Miller Co.

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3131

Job Printing
Specializing in Church Work
BUSINESS STATIONERY
TICKETS, etc.
THE COMMUNITY PRESS
Toms Road Tel. 3-0344

THE ELL SHOP
Gurley Building, 2nd Floor
is now showing the new cottons in the Budget Shop, a department of The Ell Shop.
Tel. 4-1321.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

Bathing Suits
AND
Bathing Accessories
We have a most complete line of BATHING SUITS—for Women, Children and Men.
Latest Models and excellent qualities, at very moderate prices.
Bathing Shoes—Caps—Bathing Bags and Water Playthings.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

DODGE AND PLYMOUTH MOTOR CARS
For Demonstration Call 3-1520
Your car called for, serviced and delivered
P

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

Central Cash Market
WEEK-END SPECIALS
WHEATIES ..... 2 packages 25c
BISQUICK ..... 1 package 35c
CLUB CRACKERS ..... 1 pound 19c
Dial 4-4859 114 State St. Free Delivery

BRONXVILLE

Oh yes! Everything's all right.
We are insured through

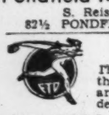
Henry W. Plate
He carries all kinds of insurance.
349 EAST 149TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
Tel. Mott Haven 8145-8150
Yonkers 4883

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO
INCORPORATED

Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

We Carry Pepsodent
Also Toilet and Household Necessities in Our Drug Store
Edgar S. Bellis
Ph. 1073 116 Pondfield Rd

OUR STORE IS AS NEAR AS YOUR TELEPHONE FOR CHOICE MEATS AND POULTRY
Phones 0153—0154
Pondfield Market, Inc.
S. Reis, Pres
82½ PONDFIELD ROAD



FLOWERS
The flowers that you order through us will last: will be arranged with taste: will be delivered as promised.
Mrs. MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

McComb & McComb
Leading Fine Rug Cleaners of Westchester County
TEL. TUCKAHOE 2035 BROOK STREET
SCARSDALE, NEW YORK

BROOKLYN

See New York City, Borough of Brooklyn

BUFFALO

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Grant: 7431, 10 to 2 daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
MARION STREET AT ELMWOOD
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING CO
Headquarters
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

HARDWARE—PAINTS
RADIO SERVICE
SOUTHALL'S
1008 ELMWOOD Gr. 2623

ELMIRA

Pay Cash—It Pays
Try It
WERDENBERG'S
Clothiers and Furnishers
for Men and Boys
200 WEST WATER STREET

GLOVERSVILLE

ESSOLENE
Guarantees Smoother Performance
Williams & Dye Co. Inc.
95 SOUTH MAIN STREET

Let us supply your needs for camp, party or picnic. We have a complete line of Albany First-Prize Meat Products. Also distributors of Birdseye Frosted Foods.
Collins & Stilwell
99 NORTH MAIN STREET

White Shoes
ENNA JETTICK
$5.00 and $6.00
Charles Brookins
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Kerosene
A. F. Peters Oil Co.
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

N. M. Banker Inc.
Automobile Insurance
40 NORTH MAIN STREET Phone 2777

ITHACA

Servicenter, Inc.
The Home of Packard
COMPLETE ONE STOP SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Mechanical Repairs
Corner Cayuga and Green Streets

Plain and Fancy Rolls
LENRAY BAKERY and DELICATESSEN
218 W. STATE STREET, ITHACA, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

Gifts of Distinction for Girl Graduates and June Brides
Idea-full shops on all four floors.
Nelson's Specialty Shop
108-110 E. Second St., Jamestown, N. Y.

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN
(Continued)

Phone 7976 and we will store and fully insure your valuable Furs. Low Summer rates on Repairing and Remodeling.
Dyers
Furriers, Cleaners
213 Hopkins Avenue
Non-Submersion method of Cleaning and Glazing

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing. 18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's.

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD. Ri. 1320

Premier Foods
AT
WERNER'S MARKET
Prudence Corned Beef Hash
GROCERIES—DELICATESSEN
3145 Delaware Avenue Riverside 2564

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting Marcelling
Gladys Chandler 2852 Delaware Ave
Ri. 2111

Kenmore Boot Shop
TREADEASY SHOES
for Women
2870 Delaware Avenue, Kenmore, N. Y.

LARCHMONT

For Your Summer Enjoyment
FOLDING
LAWN AND BEACH CHAIRS
at very moderate prices.
Attractive Garden Furniture and Tools. Garden Hose and Sprinklers of All Kinds
G. W. MERRELL
1921 Palmer Avenue Tel. Larchmont 2460
Lawn Mowers Sharpened

PAINTER DECORATOR
F. ULLMANN
140 Harmon Drive Tel. Larchmont 2276
WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIUMS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN
Tel. Far Rockaway 2-2730

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
Is Our Motto
For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread
Try Heim's
HEIM'S BAKERY
70 N. Grand Ave. Tel. Freeport 4957

Charles E. Whitehead & Sons, Inc.
HARDWARE, PAINTS AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS
14 North Grand Avenue, Baldwin, L. I.
5 South Main Street, Freeport, L. I.
Baldwin Store { Telephones 2932 } Freeport Store { Freeport 60

OPTICIAN JEWELER
R. A. STAHL
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
79 GRAND AVE. BALDWIN, N. Y.
Freeport 1614

ELMHURST

BREADS—CAKES—PIES
9058 Corona Ave. New. 9-3512
It's Good When
It Comes From
EDINA BAKERY

MEDINA BEAUTY SHOPPE

features the most modern method in permanent waving.
FREDERICS VITRON CROQUIGNOL
Also complete line of Cosmetics
90-37 Corona Ave. NEwtown 9-2452

FAR ROCKAWAY

SOS
Gas and Service Station
Corner Mott and Cornaga Avenues
Near Christian Science church
CAR WASHING BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5179

CROSSWAYS CLEANERS and FURRIERS, Inc.
SPECIALS 49c
Plain Dresses, Coats and Suits.
1859 Mott Ave., nr. Christian Science Church

SOS
Gas and Service Station
Corner Mott and Cornaga Avenues
Near Christian Science church
CAR WASHING BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5179

Kozy Kiddie Shop, Inc.
"Everything for Children From Tots to Teens"
1062 Central Avenue, *Opp. Woolworth's*

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Phone Cedarhurst 5283
WALLY
"Creator of Coiffures"
462 CENTRAL AVENUE
Tel. Cedarhurst 0291 Emmons Moser

Westminster Radio
SEE THE NEW 1934
NORGE ROLLATOR REFRIGERATOR
513 CENTRAL AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY
Woodmere

Sheffield Farms Co., Inc.
Mr. D. Benson, Mgr.
Complete Line of Fancy Groceries and Dairy Products
Broadway and Franklin Street
Tel. Franklin 1535

FLUSHING

Master Furriers
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
Quality—Service—Satisfaction
Storage—Repairing—Remodeling
41-07 Kissena Boulevard
Telephone Independence 3-5238

PAINTING—DECORATING
INTERIOR DECORATING
—SPECIALIST—
WALTER C. WAGNER
164th Street and Northern Boulevard
Flushing 7-4344 Evenings Flushing 7-4176

Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc.
154-16-18 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.
We Buy and Sell
Furniture, Antiques, Glassware, Prints, Books, Silver, Rugs, Paintings, Works of Art.
Open Wed. and Sat. Nights
Phone Flushing 9-1811

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING
(Continued)

Cool Washable Frocks
$1.95 *and up*
THE boulevard shop
141-05 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL JULY 15TH

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Beauty Shop
Eugene, Frederic and Croquinole Permanent Waving
3 Items $1.50 First 4 Days of Week
154-22 Northern Blvd. Ph. Flushing 9-2813

Flowers by Wire
Drake's
Art in Flowers
FL. 9-1881 40-09 150TH STREET

Dresses, Hosiery
SMARTEST AND LATEST, $3.95—$5.95
MARG'S
36-33 MAIN STREET FLUSHING, N. Y.

FOREST HILLS

Buy Your Hardware Here
Forest Hills Hardware Co. INC.
7132 AUSTIN ST. Tel. Boulevard 8-2562

NICHOLS
Specializing in SPORTSWEAR
23 CONTINENTAL AVE. BOulevard 8-7965

FREEPORT

ESSOLENE
VETERANS SUPER SERVICE STATION
MERRICK RD. AND WASHINGTON ST.
Fuel Oils, General Repairs
Lubrication, Tires, Batteries
Phone Freeport 2738—Night Freeport 5770
FREEPORT, L. I., N. Y.

Try our delicious "FROSTED FOODS"
PITTERMAN'S MARKET
Meats and Groceries
118 S. Main Street
Freeport, N. Y.
Phone 1946
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

F. Montalbano
NASSAU SHOE REPAIRING SHOP
Shoes called for and delivered.
QUALITY—WORKMANSHIP—SERVICE
292 N. Main St. Telephone
Freeport 3698
Near Seaman Ave.

FREEPORT—Merrick

EMIL'S BEAUTY SHOP
—LATE OF FIFTH AVE., N. Y. C.—
WE SPECIAL ON
Permanent and Hair Dye
and Permanent Without Machine
17 Merrick Ave., Merrick Ph. Free. 565

GLEN HEAD

Charles P. Green
Builder of Estates
Complete from Roads to Decorations
Alterations, Repairs—Reasonable
ANYWHERE. REFERENCES
P. O Box 257 Glen Head, Long Island
Glen Cove 2433-W

HEMPSTEAD

Prepare for a Glorious Fourth
and
Active Summer Sports
Water and Beach Wear
B. V. D. Swim Suits Silk Acetate Suits
U. S. Rubber Krepe-Tex Suits
ETTINGER'S
264 Fulton Avenue Hempstead

FOR BEACH OR LAWN
Tables, Umbrellas and All Types
Yacht and Folding Chairs
BLUMBERG'S
PAINTS HARDWARE
278 FRONT STREET HEMPSTEAD

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS — MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7243
Marcel From Paris, Inc.
Hair Dresser of Distinction
Permanent Wave Specialist
Latest Method
All branches of Beauty Culture
249 FULTON AVENUE

Lawns and Grounds Cared For.
Cars Washed and Simonized at Your Home
Frederic Jackson
153 Prospect Street Hempstead, N. Y.
Tel. Hemp. 4229
Excellent Work at Reasonable Prices

GAS OIL REPAIRING
RICHFIELD
The Choice of Champions
L. CHURCHILL and G. CHARLES
Authorized Agents
Tel. Hemp. 1839 Main, Cor. Jackson St.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Rentals Mortgages
William A. Baldwin
Real Estate Insurance
Telephone Hemp. 79
135 Main Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

Constance Shop
Dresses $5.95 up Hats $1.95 up
239 Fulton Avenue, Hempstead, N. Y.

Famise of Hempstead
Your Private Corsetiere
$5.95 to $10.95
Suite 22, 239 Fulton Ave., Hempstead, N. Y.
You Are Assured of a Square Deal
LOUIS SACKS
Hempstead's Reliable Jeweler
Since 1914
58 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Le Rose
COATS—SUITS—DRESSES
We Specialize in Stouts and Odd Sizes
12 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Fred's Quality Market
82-13 Roosevelt Avenue Newtown 9-9674
Meats—Poultry—Sea Food
The most modern meat market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

ROOSEVELT HABERDASHERS
8205 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Complete Sport and Summer Wear for Men

Jackson
WAREHOUSES, INC.
Moving Fireproof Storage
7906-8 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
DAvenport 4-7800 Night Number 9-2199

DAvenport 4-8220 Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 Roosevelt Ave. Jackson Heights, N. Y.

JAMAICA

Phone REpublic 9-0400
Repairing Remodeling
JOHN BROS.
EXCLUSIVE FURRIERS
DRY-AIR
COLD STORAGE 89-67 164th Street

FRIES & BURMEISTER, Inc.
Real Estate and Mortgages
Insurance in All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Republic 9-8070-8071

OCULIST PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED
Hours 8-5:30, Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat. to 8:30 p. m.
Telephone Republic 9-3233
John HANSEN DISPENSING OPTICIAN
89-03 166TH STREET (Near Shelton Avenue)

KEW GARDENS

CARL BIER
Interior Decorator
Specializing in Fine Art Draperies and Upholstered Furniture.
Tapestry Panels Restored and Cleaned
Richmond Hill 2-9670 or Plaza 3-8759

LYNBROOK

SCIENTIFIC EYE-GLASS FITTING
DR. CARL H. POPPER
OPTOMETRIST
Sunrise Highway corner Atlantic Avenue
LYNBROOK
and 242 Rockaway Ave. Valley Stream

I. JACOBSON & SON
DEPARTMENT STORE
Sole Agents for
Jantzen Bathing Suits
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE
next to Queensborough Gas Co.

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
37 ATLANTIC AVE LYNBROOK, N. Y
TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 8422

ANDERSON'S
65 Atlantic Ave., Cor. Sunrise Highway
We specialize in plate dinners and Toasted Sandwiches
Candy and Soda
Telephones Lyn. 4827 and Lyn 4891

COSLOW'S KIDDIE SHOPS
OUTFITTERS TO CHILDREN
(1 Day to 14 Years)
27 ATLANTIC AVENUE, LYNBROOK

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
PAINT—WALLPAPER—HARDWARE
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
GARDEN SUPPLIES—MAZDA LAMPS
ELECTRIC AND PLUMBING SUPPLIES
88 Atlantic Avenue
Tel. Lynbrook 3135

ADELAID'S
"Town and Country Clothes"
is holding the
Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
Sunrise Highway, Cor. Atlantic Ave.

QUEENS VILLAGE

JULY 4TH SPECIAL
Essentials for your SUMMER WARDROBE for the Boardwalk, Beach, Country Club or Home. You will delight in the chic correctness and style of these charming colorful clothes for Sport and Evening Wear.
All Our Higher Priced Garments
Reduced to $5.95 up
PHILECE GOWNS
Queens Theater Building, Queens Village
Fantasy Theater Building
Rockville Centre, L. I.

Specialist in Corsetry
Queens Corset Shoppe
The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village
215-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Opposite Community House

Queens Plaza Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor
Experts in All Branches of Beauty Culture
9615 SPRINGFIELD BLVD.
Missouri 7-3171

Curth Motors, Inc.
Ford
Sales Service Parts
222-04 Jamaica Avenue
130 Jericho Turnpike
Floral Park

QUEENS VILLAGE AWNING & SHADE CO.
Awnings and Shades—Flags and Banners
Pipe and Boiler Covering—Table Pads
214-13 Jamaica Avenue Tel. Hollis 5-7187

BROTHERS
CLEANERS—DYERS
HOLLIS, HEMPSTEAD, QUEENS VILLAGE
FLORAL PARK—GREAT NECK, JAMAICA

July Clearance Shoe Sale
FLORSHEIM RED CROSS
DOUGLASS DR. POSNER
SOL ROSEMAN
215-19 JAMAICA AVENUE

RICHMOND HILL

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

GREENWOOD TAXI SERVICE
Courteous and dependable. 24-Hour Service.
Safety with Independent Ownership
111th St. and Liberty Ave. Cleveland 3-4830

KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE
MUELLER'S MACARONI
RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4001

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

Phone Richmond Hill 2-3037 Estab. 1874
Hollis 5-5363
WESLEY HAFF
STORAGE WAREHOUSE
MOVERS AND PACKERS
8710 Lefferts Avenue at Jamaica Ave.

Plumbing and Heating
W. A. STILLWAGGON, Inc.
"The 20 Minute Plumber"
120-03 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Telephone Virginia 7-0862

VICK'S
SERVICE and GAS STATION
General Auto Repairs
Greasing—Batteries
9345 104TH ST. Near ATLANTIC AVE
CLEVELAND 7-8789

GAS SUNOCO OILS
Rejuvenate Your Car Spring Sp. $3.95
Expert Repairs on all cars
Greater City Service Station
119-24 Jamaica Avenue at 120th Street
Virginia 7-10001

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Corsets, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves
Parkway Specialty Shop
Corsets fitted
Specializing in the Gossard Garment
HEADY & TREMMEL
8010 JAMAICA AVE. Tel. Virginia 1380

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 31 Yale Place
8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS and Sportswear
9 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

If You Are Looking for a Pleasing and Appropriate Gift for Any Occasion Always Come to
The Exclusive Shoppe
8 NORTH VILLAGE AVENUE

France: A SAFE AND SANE FOURTH
You are SAFE in your selection of a bathing suit, dress, hat or a pair of hose in this shop, because we sell our merchandise at SANE prices.
95 Front St Tel. Rockville Centre 5594

SHOES *For Men*—NUNN-BUSH
For Ladies—ENNA JETTICKS
and QUEEN QUALITY
For Children—SIMPLEX FLEXIES
WILLIAMS & WELLER
73 NORTH PARK AVENUE

HAGEN'S PARK AVENUE BAKERY
23 No. Park Ave. Tel. RVC. 1484

HICKS & WARD — **WATTS WARE**
HIGH-GRADE HOUSEWARES
BEACH CHAIRS, BEACH UMBRELLAS
PICNIC BOXES
200 MERRICK ROAD Tel. R.V.C. 571

THE ELITE
Ladies' and Children's Wear
Season's latest attire in bathing Suits and Beach Wear at popular prices
17 N. PARK AVENUE
Tel. Rockville Centre 107

MOORE BROS.
Ignition—Batteries—Speedometers
Sales—CARBURETORS—Service
VACUUM TANKS, FUEL PUMPS
Tel. Rockville Centre 1422
340 Sunrise Highway

BETTY HARRIS
Corsets and Braziers
of every description
fitted and altered free.
266 MERRICK ROAD R. V. C. 4008

TYDOL
GEORGE'S SERVICE STATION
SPECIALIZED LUBRICATION
STARTERS, GENERATORS and IGNITION
EXIDE BATTERY SERVICE
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NEW YORK

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Use Sears Paints and Save
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Consult Us About Your PERMANENT WAVE
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Finest Imported and Domestic GROCERIES
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OIL Burners installed—Estimates cheerfully given
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Silk Dresses — Wash Dresses — New Pajamas—Gowns — Undies—Gloves—Handbags—Neckwear. Corset fitting by expert corsetieres.

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NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn
(Continued)

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Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
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A Veritable Garden of Beautiful
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Prices $5 to $10

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WHERE COURTESY AND SERVICE ARE PERFORMED
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Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
EYES EXAMINED
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Excellent Work at Reasonable Rates
Prompt Call and Delivery
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Banwood Custom Permanent Wave, Frederics Vita Tonic and Eugene $10. Others $5 and $7.50
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Banwood Beauty Parlor
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A Banwood Creation Cor. 31st St. Write for Folder
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New York City Worth 2-1174

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Semet-Solvay Coke
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Try Plymouth or Chrysler Before You Buy
JOHN R. SWEZEY, Inc.
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New Summer Dresses
reduced from $2.98 to $1.98
Shirley's Women's Wear, Inc.
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July
at LUCKEY'S
Is an Eventful Month
of an Eventful Year
Watch Luckeys' Advertisements during July for important events.
Luckey Platt & Company

R & R BONED CHICKEN B&M
Pure Food Market
Phone 6160
FREE DELIVERY

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—Special Reductions
Bathing Suits and Beach Wear reduced, sizes 34 to 44. Cotton Dresses $1 to $10.98. Silk Suits, large sizes, for travel and sport, $3.98 to $15.00.
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THE ARTCRAFT PRESS
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E. V. GRANT
Washable Wall Papers
Paints, Window Glass
and Linoleum
317 MAIN STREET

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

Women's
Bathing Suits, $2.98 to $4.98
The Wallace Co.

ROCHESTER

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Charlotte 1640 daily except Saturdays
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

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COAL
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Black Diamond Coal Corp.
Genesee 7800
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Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

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FLORIST
Flowers for All Occasions
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Edith Ellis
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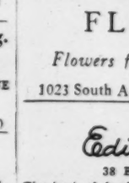
The best of foods prepared and served by American women.
Candies from our own kitchens.
Fountain Service

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL
and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161
FIRE AUTO
INSURANCE
In approved companies at lowest rates
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester Theatre Building
MAIN 2503

Fire—Automobile—Annuities
Monthly Income—Surety Bonds
GENERAL INSURANCE
Call Stone 78 418-422 Granite Bldg.
George Dietrich Co., Inc.

The Cornucopia, Inc.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON and DINNER
Dinner 75c and $1.00



Harry T. B. Richardson
BAKERY
Fancy Cakes, Pastries to Order.
72 Clinton Avenue, South
Main 1770

GEO. P. HOFFMAN CO.
136 Brooks Avenue Genesee 3367
Local and Long Distance
MOVING
Service Since 1918

Projansky Co.
Fur Storage
2½% of the valuation.
Furriers—Tailors to Gentlewomen
39 EAST AVENUE Stone 337—338

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR FLOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

HAIRDRESSING
If you like soft natural looking permanent waves, you can get this at
May Ryans Beauty Salon
80 EAST AVENUE
Lawless Bldg. Room 310 Stone 2723

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
RENTALS—SALES—MANAGEMENT
MORTGAGES—INSURANCE
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

Rumford Baking Powder
ELDER'S
Market and Grocery
527 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER N. Y.

Beck
CLEANERS AND DYERS
PHONES CULVER 150
Manufacturing FURRIER
Cleaning, Cold Storage
New Garments, Repairing, Remodeling
Skins—Linings—Matchings
ORLA KIRK

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE
(Continued)

The Printer Wick

346 Scarsdale Avenue, Scarsdale
Telephone 3176

Fertilizers, Grass and Flower Seed. Everything for House and Garden.
Devoe Paints
Moth Preventive—Tanglefoot
Walter A. Hoblin, Inc.
1 GARTH ROAD, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Telephone 3454

Depole Produce Market
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products
34 Garth Road
Phone Scarsdale 4023

PLUMBING - HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING High Powered Vacuum
JOHN R. PHILIP
34 GARTH ROAD
Scarsdale 2200 Nite Call 924

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil—Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y
Telephone White Plains 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
COAL
OIL—WOOD
Phone Scarsdale 329

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Schenectady Agency for
Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery
95c and up to $1.95
The CARL CO.

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Rugs and Floor Coverings
Schenectady's Largest Linoleum Contractors. Estimates Readily Furnished.
H. S. BARNEY CO.
"Schenectady's Greatest Store"

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality!
REMEMBER Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schenectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.
The WALLACE CO.

NRA
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Toys —— Games
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UNION BOOK CO., Inc.
257 STATE STREET

SYLVAN BEACH

SOCONY
EJABÉ SERVICE
Stations at
SYLVAN BEACH and ONEIDA
1946 W 2 Phones 1164

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Harriett's
HAND MADE CANDIES
201 EAST FAYETTE ST.
Freshly Salted Nuts Daily
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

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Sun Proof Wallhide Florhide Paint
WOOD GLASS CO.
125 JAMES STREET

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(all kinds)
Monthly incomes paid as long as you live.
No physical exams.
R. H. HERRING
1100 Chimes Building Tel. 23191
Residence Telephone 45662

Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street

UTICA

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
209 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

SCHWENDER'S
201 COLUMBIA STREET FL. 20419
General Electric Refrigerators. Washers. Ironers. Cleaners. Radios
Magic Chef Ranges

WEDDING GIFTS
in Silver, Glass or Pewter
W. B. WILCOX CO.
246 Genesee Street Tel. 2-0013
The Utica Home of Kirk Silver

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

Furniture Clearance
A most opportune time to buy quality furniture at drastic clearance prices. Living room chairs, odd sofas, bedroom suites and single pieces of the finest construction, at savings you'll appreciate.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.
Utica, New York

The Fashion Center of Utica
D. PRICE & CO.
MODERN FASHIONS
for
MODERN WOMEN
Genesee at Devereaux

WHITE PLAINS

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily except Saturday.
Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

BRUSSEL'S
FOOD MARKET, Inc.
Suggestions for Your
Fourth of July Outing
- Delicatessen
- Soft Drinks
- Paper Napkins
- Waxed Paper
- Straws
- Lily Cups

"Quality Foods for the Table"
15 Mamaroneck Ave. Phone W. P. 10200
Free Delivery Service

Westchester Rug Co., Inc.
Rugs Cleaned and Repaired
RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE COUNTY-WIDE SERVICE
104 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 2489

Westchester heats with
MAUE FUEL OIL
Telephones:
BRIARCLIFF 2100
WHITE PLAINS 7766
RYE 2343

BRADLEY SWIM SUITS
Sporting Goods and Outing Togs
TENNIS, GOLF, SWIMMING
FOWLER & SELLERS CO.
HARDWARE DEPT. STORE
80 MAIN STREET PHONE W. P. 4300

RUG CLEANING!
We specialize in Cleaning and Shampooing Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Carpets.
Also Repairing and Storing in Fireproof Warehouse
CARPENTER STORAGE, Inc.
Established 20 Years
107-121 Brookfield Street Ph. W. P. 473

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
Permanents $5 up
Beauty Service 50c
201 S. LEXINGTON AV
Corner Post Road
Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

Empire Shoe Rebuilders
6 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Whittemore's Shuclean
Best Quality and Service
Hat Cleaning Shoe Repairing Shoe Shines

Richardson & Robbins
Chicken Ready Cooked
may be purchased at
White Plains Produce Market
151 MAIN ST. Phones 3130—3131—3132—7707

The LITTLE HOUSE
72 Grand Street Tel. White Plains 6077
LUNCHEONS 35c to 60c
DINNERS 75c to $1.00
Not Open on Sunday
Madeline Norton Lunt

DRUSS'—ROEMER'S
PHARMACIES
2 W. Post Road Tel. W. P. 1500
196 Main St. Tel. W. P. 260
Free Delivery
CAMERAS, FILMS, DEVELOPING PRINTING

POST ROAD PRODUCE MARKET, Inc.
NRA QUALITY FRUITS, MEATS, AND GROCERIES
219 East Post Road Phone W. P. 8680
Prompt Free Delivery

LEIGHTON'S
90 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Restaurant Bakery Catering
A delightful Colonial atmosphere where you are always welcome. *Special Sunday Dinners.*

J. J. FOLEY COAL CO.
COAL and WOOD
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
Phone White Plains 832

CLEANING—59c
SUITS, COATS, DRESSES, BATHROBES (Plain)
CLEANED and PRESSED
CLIMAX
French Dry Cleaners and Tailor
20 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 6735

YONKERS

The Empire Market
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
CHOICE MEAT, POULTRY
Phones: 4720—1096
52 Lawrence Street

HUDSON FUEL COMPANY
Distributors of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
Phone Nepperhan 4900

The Green Shop
Smart Dresses and Hats
Also Half Sizes
431 South Broadway Tel. Yon 9798

Nelly Don Summer Fashions
$1.95 to $7.95
Exclusive in Yonkers with
E. H. TIMM
23 NORTH BROADWAY

Daily Features

With the Inventors

Tail-Holder

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is one French peasant that is not going to be bothered by his cow's tail switching him playfully in the face while he is trying to milk her! He has the tail comfortably but firmly anchored with a special tail-holder, for which Jean Leonce and L. J. Penez of Lyon, France, have been given U. S. Patent No. 1959497. This amusing idea certainly has its practical side, but no doubt the cow is going to feel pretty much imposed upon by the machine age's advance.

Daily Anecdote

Patriotic Hancock

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE life of John Hancock is replete with incidents that prove his unselfish devotion to his country. Early in 1776 Washington decided that the occupation and fortification of Dorchester Heights was essential. The British had refused to leave the town of Boston and give battle, so Washington resolved to place his batteries on the commanding heights and demolish the town if necessary.

One of the best buildings in the town was the home of John Hancock. Hancock also believed that the bombardment of Boston was the logical thing to do, and strongly urged Washington to take this action. "If necessary," he added, "send the first shot against my own dwelling."

The evacuation of Boston by Lord Howe, under the tacit agreement that he would be allowed to go unmolested if the town was not destroyed, fortunately saved Hancock's home from destruction.

Brevities

New Yorker: Alfonso announces that he will never reascend the Spanish throne, courteously declining an invitation which must have got lost in the mails.

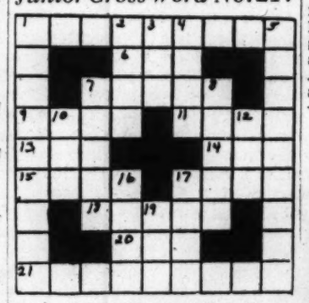
Los Angeles Times: Those who take the time to build bird houses hear the best music.

Detroit News: After entertaining a few 7-12-year-olds for an afternoon, a reader of the Sun writes to ask if there are any childish children left in the city of New York.

Des Moines Register: The 400,000th copy of "Anthony Adverse" has just rolled from the press. Reforestation was commenced none too soon.

Philadelphia Inquirer: For the most part, we can no more understand a broadcast from Little America than a six-year-old can hear a call to come in and "get washed up."

Junior Cross-Word No. 217



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—What Gilbert Stuart painted.
6—Border.
7—Dark reddish brown.
9—Word used as name of person, place or thing.
11—U. S. silver coin.
13—Hoosier State (abbr.).
14———— Moines is capital of Iowa.
15—Movable part of a table top.
17—Long church benches.
18—Hubs of wheels.
20—Put on.
21—Protecting.

Down

1—Without a penny.
2—That time.
3—Ribbed fabric.
4—In the midst of.
5—Emphasizing.
7—Region in Africa south of Sahara and Libyan deserts.
8—Military or naval officers assistant to a superior.
10—United.
12—Cry of a cat.
16—Lose color.
17—To be undecided.
19—Mauna Loa, on island of Hawaii, is one (abbr.).

(The Solution Appears Elsewhere)

Cartoons of the Week

Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer
Mutually Relieved

Carlisle in Des Moines Register
Guess What Will Happen to the Lunch and Clothes Unless Everybody Goes In

THE BILL FOR A WORLD WAR AND A MAJOR DEPRESSION
ALL RIGHT! LET'S SEE YOU GET BUSY AND SQUARE UP THIS ACCOUNT
BILLIONS AND BILLIONS AND BILLION
COLLEGE DIPLOMA

Carlisle in Des Moines Register
Youth's Legacy From the Older Generation

Messner in Rochester Times-Union
The Eagle's First Birthday

Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle
The Distant Hole Is Not So Small As It Looks

Gales in Los Angeles Times
"He Says He's OUT!"

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Porch Cleaning

DURING the dusty summer months one boy is earning a daily amount by appearing prepared to hose the front porch off so it will be usable that evening. Many boys tried this out in the early mornings with poor success but this boy coming just before the porch was to be used got many an odd job. He swept the floor coverings, brushed swings and pillows, hosed the house walls and porch floor and went along to his next job. M. S.

Renting Radios

RENTING radios for the nominal sum of 75 cents a week, a man in a Pacific Northwest city finds considerable demand from persons renting homes and cottages, temporarily located, or who would rather rent a good radio than invest in one. To some of these he later sells a radio. A little classified ad sells his rental service. (Mrs.) Amy V. L.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

I WILL hope until hope creates,
From its own wreck,
The things it contemplates.

—SHELLEY

In Lighter Vein

An Umpire

Captain of Cricket Team (to new resident): "Will you join our cricket club, sir?"

New Resident: "Well, really, I'm afraid I know absolutely nothing about the game. I couldn't do anything except umpire." — *Whitely Seaside Chronicle.*

Looking Ahead

New Maid: May my sweetheart visit me on Sunday afternoons?"

Mistress: "Who is your sweetheart?"

New Maid: "I don't know yet—I am a stranger here."—*Frankfurter Illustrierte* (Frankfort).

Changes the Tune

The preacher's son, who was small, was being quizzed by an elderly visitor one day:

Visitor: "Does your father ever preach the same sermon twice?"

Preacher's Son: "Sure he does, but he hollers in different places."—*Chelsea Record.*

The Barometer

Mrs. Brown: "Why do you watch for the baseball scores so carefully? Are you interested in the game?"

Mrs. Smith: "No, but my husband is a fan, and I make it a rule never to ask him for any money on days when the home team loses."—*The Barometer.*

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Battle of Rephidim

WHEN the Israelites were approaching Mount Sinai under the leadership of Moses, the Amalekites, who had for some time shown their hostility in various minor skirmishes (Deut. 25:17-19), attacked the Hebrews in force at a place called Rephidim. This was the occasion on which Joshua, at the request of Moses, first assumed command of the army of Israel.

The battle raged all day, and as Moses watched it from a near-by hill he noted that when he raised his hands Israel prevailed, and that when he lowered them the Amalekites rallied. So Aaron his brother and Hur, who seems to have been his brother-in-law, helped Moses to hold up his hands until, as evening fell, the Hebrew victory was complete (Exod. 17:8-13).

In gratitude for this signal deliverance, the Hebrews erected an altar and named it "Jehovah-nissi"—"Yahweh is my banner" (Exod. 17:15).

Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Monitor Camera Clubbers Responsible for Today's Pictures Are (Left to Right): Mrs. Lottie Hamman, Carlock, S. D.; Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.; Mrs. H. B. Hollenbeck, Ithaca, N. Y.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A New Orleans Statue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Orleans

DURING a recent visit to New Orleans, the writer frequently passed through a small park. In the center is a monument which, it was later learned, had been erected in memory of a certain Margaret Haughery, as a tribute to a life of giving.

The figures are those of a sweet-faced woman and a little girl. The former sits in an old-fashioned rush-bottomed chair, over the back of which hangs a crocheted shawl, carelessly draped, as if it had just slipped from the sturdy shoulders. The plain dress, consisting of a tight basque and full skirt—the latter revealing the round toes of well-worn shoes—all mark their owner vividly as one of the people. Standing close by her side is a poorly clad little girl, who looks up into the woman's face with a bright smile. This appealing bit of statuary must have an interesting history, the writer assumed, and inquiry brought out the following story:

Nearly a hundred years ago, in the Crescent City, a young wife lost her husband and first-born about the same time. Margaret Haughery—for it was she—then found work in a laundry. At that time, plagues were raging in New Orleans, and there was much want, especially among the children of the poor.

From her small earnings, Margaret began to give to the children. Then she saved enough to buy two cows and start a dairy. She delivered the milk herself, much of it "without money and without price." Next she acquired a bakery, and delivered much free bread, along with what she sold. Although she could not read or write, and gave away seemingly more than she made, she continued to prosper. People came to value her judgment very highly and she was consulted by high and low regarding business matters.

Eventually, she fulfilled her heart's desire by providing funds for a new orphanage, her "baby house" she called it; and then she continued to supply the little inmates with bread and milk.

New Orleans has suffered many vicissitudes of flood, fire and famine, only to rise the stronger after each of these purifying ordeals. Among the many noble men and women who have contributed to its progress and well-being, probably none was more loved than Margaret Haughery; and it is fitting that a statue should stand in her honor.

It is interesting to note that it was the first statue to be erected to a woman in the United States.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"DINNER IN A QUART JAR." If the reader will draw a line through the center of this picture, between the two bull terriers, he will find that there are two complete pictures. For a good picture there should be but one point of interest. The background is patchy, with several points of intense highlight. The main figures are placed directly in the middle of the picture, resulting in weak composition.

One of the puppies alone, or one drinking and the other clamoring for some milk, would make an interesting picture. This arrangement causes the eye to wander all over the print in an attempt to find some point of predominating interest.

"Bareback Rider." There isn't enough of the horse showing to carry the story. It is always unwise to cut into a figure of a man or animal. The result is generally disappointing. The idea of the picture is excellent, but there is so little contrast between the dog and the background that they merge and fail to give a clear impression of what the photographer intended to show. Including the horse's head would add to both the composition and the interest in the photograph.

"Better Than a Rumble Seat." The background of trees detracts from this picture. Exposure is sufficient and general arrangement excellent.

Today we find three very interesting pictures weakened by an unwise choice of backgrounds.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Snubs Likes the Boss's Job*

By CARMACK

It certainly was silly of me to worry about the Boss's job—
It's at the store over on Maple Avenue, and he takes me with him every morning-
First he helps Mr. Applepie get the place all slicked up-
Then the customers begin to come in-
And some of them want their packages delivered, and oh, Boy! is it fun?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Today's Sarajevo

ARE we at Sarajevo today? It was just twenty years ago this 28th of June that the shots were fired in that little mountain city which set a tinder world ablaze. And today people seem to be gripped by the same fear complex, by the hypnotic sense of imminence, which dragged the nations over the abyss in 1914.

But what is the truth?

Fundamentally it is that war is the negation of real statehood. It is a self-defeating hoax, and most people know it. "Nothing is gained by fighting, but much is lost," wrote Mary Baker Eddy for the Boston Globe in December, 1904, in the midst of the Russo-Japanese War (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 278:22). She continued: "Peace is the promise and reward of rightness. . . . War is in itself an evil, barbarous, devilish. Victory in error is defeat in Truth. War is not in the domain of good; war weakens power and must finally fall, pierced by its own sword."

The claims that Europe must inevitably descend into another catastrophe, or that the Orient holds the seeds of inescapable conflict, are one and all the result of false thinking. Indeed, most of the people who reflect and parrot this thinking can be forced to admit that candid understanding alone would clear away the miasmic lies about war.

* * *

But the false assertion of war's inevitability still grips too many men's minds, and it must be met, answered, demolished. Even on the plane of material thinking, in the grim "realism" of the armed camps, there are smashing arguments to meet those who have been predicting, for five years, that "war is inevitable in six months."

In the first place, it takes two sides, each fairly confident of success, to make war. Can anyone suggest that the weaker side in Europe today — consisting of Germany almost isolated — is yet equipped or ready to embark upon war? The madness of such a course is recognized everywhere. People then say: "Ah, but in two or three years more they will be ready." Back in 1929, the zero hour was set in 1931; in 1931, they estimated war would come in 1933; and today they talk of 1936. In percentage of error, these forecasts rank second only to those who prophesy the end of the world.

But even the prediction must be based on the assumption that Germany will have allies. There is no sign of them today. Quite to the contrary, almost all of Europe has been driven together in the opposite camp. Herr Hitler's Germany, which insists upon arms equality, is the Germany that is without military allies. Yet allies would be necessary in a European war. How inevitable is war under these circumstances?

* * *

Similarly, in the Far East, the prophets of inescapable war have equally shallow foundations. As for conflict between the United States and Japan, the professional soldiers admit that it would be like fencing at twenty paces. Moreover, the interests of both countries are so palpably parallel that a clash could result only from the most excessive human stupidity.

Between Russia and Japan, the fields of conflict are almost equally remote. The Soviet Union's chief interests are in Europe and western Asia. Vladivostok is a very isolated *pied-à-terre* to the Pacific, important but highly vulnerable. Modern warfare between these two powers would evidently result in damage—perhaps great—to both and profit to neither. At the outset, Russia's airplanes might cut Japan's lines to Manchuria or even get to the Japanese islands, but soon Japanese counter-attack would probably wipe out Russia's Oriental outpost, and break the line of communication back to Europe. Nothing would have been gained. Again, our gloomy prophets have been woefully wrong with their time-tables. They have written of war between Russia and Japan as inevitable within two or three months for the last two or three years. They learn little from their mistakes.

* * *

Thus, while it is self-evident that the world is in the grip of pre-war mesmerism, it is equally clear that we are about at 1910, instead of 1914. That means that the nations have time to prevent a catastrophe.

How? First, by clear thinking on the part of the largest possible number of people. Second, by a continual demolition of the "inevitability" lie. Third, by continuance and increase of the wide range of direct efforts. Among these, Britain and the United States in particular must recognize their responsibility in facilitating peace on the European continent. The root problem there is Franco-German. Very well, let the nations keep on wrestling with the problem, seeking methods of compromise, of understanding, of arbitration. Daily, undespairing work is the only solution. Of all falsehoods, none is more arrogant than that which says the world situation cannot be healed. It can be.

Investigating Lobbyists

THE Democratic Party of Massachusetts has fitted into its platform a plank denouncing illegitimate activities of lobbies in influencing legislation on Beacon Hill. This action, taken at the Worcester state convention, directs new attention to an issue that attained fitful prominence during the last session of the Legislature.

When Senator Finnegan, Democratic floor leader, suggested during the session that the insurance and utility lobbies be investigated, he received scant attention from the predominantly Republican Senate. Those who approved the Senator's proposal were told they were whipping the wind.

But now those who would like to see such an investigation of lobbying activities no longer are a mere fringe of suspicious persons; they are presumably at one with a large section of the public, represented by Massachusetts Democracy, The stamp of party approval has been given by the convention.

More than 30 years ago the Democratic Party, then presided over by Gov. William E. Russell, gave great impetus to restrictive legislation against the offending lobbies of those days. Governor Russell was instrumental in obtaining the mildly regulatory provision that lobbyists must reveal the amount of money expended in their activities at the State House.

It now appears possible that some more rigorous regulation may be sought. Certainly a method should be devised to curtail, so far as possible, all influences that tend to pervert legislation or to obstruct the prosecution of the State's business as carried on in the public interest.

Lobbying as an institution is a legitimate part of the governmental system, for it is the method whereby individuals and organizations have their constitutionally guaranteed "access" to their legislators. The borderland between legitimate representation and a call for special privilege is terribly narrow, and not to cross it requires the very highest scruples of civic morality. If lobbies misuse their proper function by bribery under devious names, by special influence, by the thousand and one tricks known to the professional, they commit an offense against the whole people which may well be fearlessly investigated.

Cheating the Children

ONE of the greatest dangers in the deterioration of the public schools in the United States during the depression is that discussion will stop short of remedial action and merely make the public complacent about it. Therefore, any movement to *do* something about the intolerable situation, as well as *talk* about it, is an encouraging straw in the wind.

Conferences innumerable have been held; mostly they have evaporated in talk. At a conference held recently in New York, however, action was called for—not too concretely, it must be admitted, but nevertheless action. After discussing the situation thoroughly, fifty school superintendents from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, with representatives of the New York City Board of Education, called for "a campaign to awaken the public of America to the great crisis confronting its schools."

Dr. George J. Ryan, president of the New York City Board of Education, announced that pressure would be brought to bear on the special session of the New York Legislature next month to grant the full quota of state aid, now lacking about $8,000,000, for the schools of the city. In a letter to Governor Lehman, Dr. Ryan characterized the situation in New York as "desperate."

Plans also were outlined for a national convention of the National Association of Public School Business Officials at New York on August 15 to consider nation-wide action.

Some of the high lights of the serious plight of the schools before the New York conference were:

> The public education system in the nation is still going backward.
>
> Children and youth are not receiving adequate training for lack of supplies, the right kind of textbooks, and because of poorly maintained buildings, to say nothing of lack of teachers, or even of schools at all, in some sections.
>
> Truancy is increasing.
>
> In Chicago, the schools have closed for the summer with $22,900,000 still due teachers in unpaid salaries delinquent for eight months.
>
> For the first time, Philadelphia will be unable to maintain its summer schools this season.
>
> Natural science textbooks more than ten years old are being used in New York City schools because money is lacking to buy up-to-date ones. In spite of revolutionary changes in scientific knowledge during the past decade, books containing outdated theories still are used. Conditions in other parts of the country were said to be even worse.

Permitting the neglect and starvation of the public schools to continue places the American people in a position of sanctioning the cheating of their children of advantages which never can be made up to them later.

And if education is "the insurance policy of democracy," the beneficiary will soon have only a lapsed policy left.

Disarmament—Liberian Style

ADVOCATES of security as the *sine qua non* of disarmament will find argumentative ammunition in the plight of the disarmed Kroo tribes in Liberia. After more than a year of disarmed peace arranged by Dr. Melville MacKenzie, Commissioner of the League of Nations, the tribes were attacked by members of the Liberian Frontier Force. It is established on reliable authority that many members of the tribes were then killed, and others driven into the bush.

In this deplorable situation, the League is almost as powerless as the tribesmen. Liberia refuses to acknowledge the facts. Even if the facts were admitted, it is contended that the question is purely domestic. The MacKenzie mission and the one-year truce arranged by it have terminated, so that the League is without immediate means of action. A plan of assistance and administrative reform, formulated by the League and a representative of the United States, has been delayed by reservations of the Liberian Government.

The structure of security envisaged by Dr. MacKenzie at the moment of taking the arms from the tribesmen has therefore failed to materialize. It is not surprising that one of the recurrent conflicts between the tribesmen and the frontier force has come. The injustice is that one side was without means of self-defense.

If the plan of assistance does not materialize soon, there appears no other way than to permit the tribesmen to rearm. Disarmament, whether in Liberia or the world as a whole, will not be advanced in public esteem by a repetition of the Liberian tragedy. The League will also need to give more careful attention in future to the guarantee of security for an adequate period when tribes are disarmed.

An Understanding Heart

SERVICE is a word often in use and even more often in thought wherever librarians gather. At the annual week of meetings of the American Library Association, now in session at Montreal, numerous phases of service are discussed and many illustrations made of their application to human affairs.

The president of the American Library Association is Miss Gratia Countryman of Minneapolis. It is generally recognized that she possesses a remarkably sympathetic understanding of human nature. For more than forty years her interest in people and her instinctive perception of and response to their tastes and needs have done much for library work throughout the United States. It has been, too, a fundamental of the training which she imparts to other library workers.

One evening there came to the library of which Miss Countryman is the chief, a woman weary in mind and body; she had done twelve family washings that week, yet she tramped some distance to come to the library, for escape from her burdens. "I want a book that will make me forget all about myself," she said to the girl at the desk. "Something that will make me forget who I am. Give me something about kings and queens." Anyone trained by Miss Countryman could not fail to produce just the kings and queens desired to carry this seeker out of the drab into the gorgeous.

Of course this unfailing recognition of what *are* kings and queens to the men and women, the boys and girls, who come in an almost endless stream to the public libraries of the land, is not attained over night. The biography of Miss Countryman, if written, would testify that this particular quality of vision has enriched her own experience even as it has made of the Minneapolis Public Library an outstanding institution. The record should contain a picture of Miss Countryman's long fight to persuade a state library commission to provide books for barren communities where there were no libraries. This was some time before traveling libraries were introduced: thirty books and a borrowed horse were her equipment for the maiden voyage of what today is Minnesota's highly efficient county library service, with its up-to-the-minute book truck.

The biography should also include Miss Countryman's own plan for library service in factories and hospitals, now with so many years of successful activity to its credit. It would tell, as well, of her more recent busy hours, spent in the downtown sections of Minneapolis, where the homeless and the unemployed come for shelter and, thanks to Miss Countryman, find something more than shelter. Books, she knows. Mankind, she knows. To bring them together is her work, as it is the work of hundreds of others, members of that great organization of which she is president.

The world today has need of an understanding heart. This, Miss Countryman has proved, will do much to turn the hopeless into the confident, and will cause the discouraged to raise their heads again, and march onward.

And of Some Negroes

Book of the Day

NOT all white folks are meant by Mr. Langston Hughes in the title of his book of short stories (THE WAYS OF WHITE FOLKS. New York: Knopf. $2.50). It's only some white folks. The title is taken from a remark of the chief character of the story called "Berry": "The ways of white folks, I mean *some* white folks, is too much for me."

And no wonder. Berry, "a nice black boy, big, good natured and strong," got a job as kitchen man in a Home for Crippled Children. He was paid $8 a week; his white predecessor had received $10. He did most of the work around the place, and became a favorite of the children. A slight mishap befell one of them. Berry was discharged. His last week's pay was withheld to pay for the damage to the child's wheel chair.

But the beauty of this collection is that not all the stories have that twist. Not all the whites are painted black, nor all blacks white. The author, who is a Negro, has the faculty of seeing the white man's side of the problem, too. Some of these stories expose the outrages that have been practiced by the whites against the Negro race in America; others reveal certain shortcomings of the Negroes themselves.

One story that has a particular significance from the viewpoint of the race problem is "Poor Little Black Fellow," because it deals with an attempt to handle that problem which failed, not because of lack of good will in the whites involved, but because of their inability to understand that the Negro boy they were trying to help wanted to be treated not as a deserving little black fellow, but as a person.

Another item revelatory of the mistakes that can be made in approaching the race problem is "Slave on the Block," which depicts the growth of insolence in Negroes who are treated with mistaken kindness by white people who regard them as "too charming and naïve and lovely for words."

From the technical and æsthetic points of view, too, several of these stories are important. Such are "Home," "Passing" and "Little Dog." On the whole, a collection of exceptional quality, worthy to stand beside the play, "Porgy."

L. A. SLOPER.

Celebrities Off Parade: George Bernard Shaw

By WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

Authority on typography and the art of printing, author of expert treatises on the making of fine books.

ONE day, about 1900, I received a telephone call from a widely known Boston publisher. He said, in effect, that an unknown British author had submitted a manuscript which the editor felt was too socialistic in its treatment to be acceptable. The author had requested, so the telephone message continued, that, if not desired for publication, the Boston house should arrange to have the manuscript put into type in order to obtain an American copyright.

"We don't care to have anything to do with it," the publisher stated flatly; "but before returning the manuscript we thought perhaps you might be interested."

"Who is the unknown author?" I inquired.

"It's a man named Shaw."

"What is the rest of his name?" I persisted.

"Wait a minute and I'll look it up."

Presently the information came: "His name is George Bernard Shaw. Did you ever hear of him?"

I smiled quietly to myself. I had recently returned from England, where I had become aware of the growing power of this new personality.

"Yes," I replied. "I happened to lunch with him in London a few weeks ago, as a fellow-guest of Cobden-Sanderson. I think I'll take a chance on the unknown Mr. Shaw."

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

George Bernard Shaw

Thus came into my hands the manuscript of "Man and Superman," and so I began business relations with George Bernard Shaw. Our relations, personal and business, continued for several years to be a stimulating experience. His personality in those early days was no different from that with which the world has since become familiar. His ideas on typography, as on everything else, were not only clearly defined but absolutely set, and no amount of argument could move him.

Shaw has always been an ardent champion of the work of William Morris at the Kelmscott Press, and his attitude toward other printers, especially American, showed little less than contempt. On one occasion he took me caustically to task for using more than one size of type upon one of his title-pages, but removed the sting from his criticism by adding, "After all, any other printer would have used sixteen instead of two, so I bless you for your restraint."

We had another set-to on the use of apostrophes. "Don't use them," he insisted, "in such words as *Ive, youve, lets, thats*, where the meaning is quite unmistakable. Until we have a phonetic alphabet to distinguish between long and short *e* I suppose I must yield on such words as *Ill, hell, shell* for *I'll, he'll*, and *she'll*, but we shall never get rid of these senseless disfigurements that have destroyed all the old sense of beauty in printing until people have been forced to have some consideration for a book as something to look at as well as something to read."

We were hopelessly at odds over Morris's use of artificial florets to fill in the white spaces at the end of paragraphs, his overloading his text with Burne-Jones decorations, and his determined insistence on securing beauty at the expense of readability. As *objets d'art*, no one admires William Morris's books more than I, but somehow I can't overcome a conviction that, after all has been said and done, a book is intended to be read.

Shaw pleaded with me to forswear my ideas and embrace the Morris principles. "There is no reason," he insisted, "why you should not make yourself famous through all the ages by turning out editions of standard works on the Morris lines, whilst other printers are exhausting themselves in dirty felt end papers, sham Kelmscott capitals, leaf ornaments in quad sauce, and wondering why no one in Europe will pay twopence for them."

In spite of my shortcomings, I must have grown in favor, for he became solicitous for me to meet Emery Walker, of the Doves Press, and Sidney Cockerell, at one time William Morris's secretary. "They both regard an American printer as a monster," Shaw admitted to me frankly—"thanks to your sham Kelmscotts and other horrors—but they are very amiable men. Approaching them, as you would, as a repentant prodigal, really desirous of spreading the light in Darkest America, you would find out from them all there was to find out about printing in the world."

Thus, when I receive a complimentary comment from some booklover on some typographic design that has found favor, or when I discover the slightest trace of complacency creeping into my work, I get out my old notebooks and the Shaw correspondence, and, with due humility, put myself back into my proper place.

(Next Thursday: Eugene Field)

North . . South . . East . . West

How Do We Regard Regimentation?

By FRANK L. PERRIN

OF COURSE, in a democracy, the impulsive reply to the question here propounded is that we are opposed, quite naturally, to any form of imposed regimentation. Are we not, you ask, free moral agents? Is it not vouchsafed to us that we shall "live our own lives" as we see fit, going and coming as we will, and pursuing our own ambitions and pleasures without interference from those whom we elect to serve us? It may be that we are mistaken if we answer both these queries in the affirmative. We surrender the right of individual selection, at least to a large extent, when we, by the ballot under a representative form of government, delegate the authority to enact and administer our laws. We reserve to ourselves, as individuals, only the right to recall our representatives and administrators at fixed intervals and to select others to serve in their places.

Perhaps at no time in recent years has there been greater need than at this moment for the people of the United States to come to a clear realization of their true relation to their Government and the powers and authority which state and particularly national governments exercise under the grant freely and unreservedly given.

There can hardly be two opinions as to the economic need which exists today. There can hardly be those who insist that without remedial legislation or some form of organized and directed effort, the experiences of three years of economic distress would have taught those struggling to recoup lost paper fortunes to share with others seeking to recapture their earning power, the benefits of even partial economic recovery. I have seen, in our Western country, bitter and intensive struggles between powerful monopolists of water rights and those who sought to assert their established privilege to share proportionately in a diminished supply. In both cases the human element enters and, without some form of regimentation, controls.

* * *

As has already been pointed out in this column, the prevailing belief is that only through the effective exercise of rightly directed governmental authority can the economic balance be restored and retained. This unquestionably presupposes a lack of the exercise of rightly directed control in the years prior to 1929. Let us take, as an example, the important matter of housing in the season of what we called prosperity.

Suppose, for instance, the state governments or the National Government had taken definite steps to prevent speculation in real estate, including the grain lands of the Middle West, the cotton lands of the South, the vineyards and orchard lands of the Far West, and the homes of uncounted millions of rent-payers everywhere. In the case of the latter the remedy might have easily been applied by authorizing boards or commissions to regulate rentals in the same manner as similar authority regulates the rates of public service companies. With these rates maintained at a just and reasonable basis the burden imposed upon wage earners would have been lessened and the inflation of paper values put upon these properties would have tremendously reduced the losses of banks, loan associations and insurance companies, many of which passed such losses on to their depositors and stockholders.

The entire economic structure was thrown out of balance during those months and years of what we all imagined was an era of natural prosperity. We had been assured that with our modern methods of banking there could never again be a period of depression or panic. We should have known better than to accept any theory of this kind while realizing what was going on all around us. There was an orgy of conscienceless profiteering, indulged in by nearly everyone in a position to take advantage of the opportunity offered. The hod carrier who received for one day's service what would be reasonable wages for a week's work, spending $15 for a silk shirt every Saturday night, only to cut off the sleeves and wear it as a work garment for a few days, typified the measure of general extravagance. Yes, we should have known better.

* * *

Now the pertinent and serious question is this: Have we, the people of America, learned our lesson? Or would we, at the first approach of a new era of prosperity, repeat the mistakes we have so often made? Sentimentally, at least, we are inclined to object to any strict form of regimentation. The farmer believes he should be permitted to sell his wheat at $2.50 a bushel when opportunity offers. The landlord insists that he should be allowed to charge all the traffic will bear. The transportation agencies ask the privilege of imposing surcharges far in excess of reasonable rates. The call-money lenders prey upon the speculators, exacting usurious interest. All of them, finally, leave a none too patient public to hold the bag.

Is self-imposed regimentation, within constitutional limits, more to be feared or deplored than the inevitable results of unrestrained greed? At leisure, and in our calmer moments, we may wisely divest ourselves of partisan prejudices and consider what are really vital problems on their merits.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Public Service in Editorials

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This is to extend sincere congratulations on the series of editorials recently published by the Monitor on the problems of local government. I feel that the Monitor did a real public service in publishing this series.

The Monitor, of course, has always placed its columns open to constructive news and comment on public affairs. It gives us real satisfaction, however, to see the Monitor adopting an active and alert policy with regard to local government. It becomes increasingly evident that if we are to make democracy succeed in this country we must make it efficient, and to do this must start at the foundation with our local governments. The countries of the world have turned to dictatorships because of the apparent efficiency with which they can be operated. The National Municipal League has always felt that it was a false assumption which maintained democracy need be inefficient, cumbersome and bungling. We are beginning to understand that there are principles in the field of public administration, as in all other fields, which, if understood and intelligently applied, will enable us to solve these problems of group relationships.

It is with real appreciation of the work the Monitor is doing in the field of constructive journalism that I write you.

HOWARD P. JONES, Secretary,
New York. National Municipal League.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Editorials dealing with problems of governmental administration, which have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, are very constructive, factually accurate, and should be of much interest to the layman who is interested in government. I hope it will be possible for you to continue the series.

Recently at a library committee meeting of the group of national governmental organizations located in Chicago, it was decided to enter a subscription to The Christian Science Monitor, although a number of us have individual subscriptions. The remark was made at that time that the Monitor covered a field of government on a national and state basis in a most thoroughgoing manner, and that there was no paper in the country which could compare with it.

HENRY W. TOLL,
Chicago. The American Legislators' Association